

SKETCH OF THE LIFE

OF THE LATE

JAMES, EARL CHARLEMONT, K.S.P. &c.*

JAMES CAULFIELD, Earl Charlemont, Viscount Charlemont, and Baron Caulfield, of the County of Armagh in Ireland, was born in that kingdom August 22, 1728, and in the sixth year of his age succeeded to the title and estates of his father, Viscount Charlemont, on the 21st of April, 1734. His Lordship's mother afterwards married Thomas Adderley, Esq. of the Kingdom of Ireland, and died in child-bed, May 30, 1743.

Lord Charlemont received a private education, and at a very early age proceeded upon his travels, not merely to make what is generally termed the grand tour, for he not only visited every court in Europe, where he staid considerably longer than the residence of ordinary travellers, but passed through a considerable part of Africa, and made himself most intimately acquainted with the state of society, customs, and manners of the different countries which he visited.†

Above fifteen years of his lordship's early life were spent abroad, the most considerable part of which he passed in Italy, a country whose climate, language, and encouragement of the fine arts captivated him in a peculiar degree. By his long residence in that country he not only acquired a thorough knowledge of its language, but, as a most critical judge in the fine arts, and a perfect master of taste in the sciences, he surpassed most men.

The death of his father, while he was yet so young, put his lordship, at the tender age of six years, into possession of an unencum-

* This account of the late Lord Charlemont was communicated to us by a gentleman who had full access to the knowledge of the facts. From these materials, with others which we are now collecting, we shall be able, in the course of the winter, to give a more detailed account of that nobleman, in a different form.

EDITOR.

† His Lordship, when in Turkey, received a present from the Grand Seignior of a most superb Turkish bridle, so gaudy in its appearance that it has never been used but by the Lord Mayors of Dublin when the grand triennial procession of the Franchises used to be rode in that city, but some years since abolished.

VOL. I.

P P



*The Right Hon.^{ble} Jas. Caulfield Earl of Charlemont
of the Kingdom of Ireland. Head of the Volunteers
From an original Portrait by Hogarth in the Possession of M^r. Sam^l. Ireland
etched by Jos. Haynes Pupit to the late M^r. Mortimer*

Pub^d as the Act directs Mar. 19th 1782

*Lord Charlemont. (1728-1799)
and Edmund Malone*

bered estate of about 12,000*l.* per ann. independent of a considerable sum of ready money. These circumstances enabled him to give full scope to his inclinations, by living in a stile of splendour and magnificence seldom witnessed upon the Continent from a nobleman upon his travels.

While in Italy, and for some years after his return to Ireland, his lordship continued to keep a house and regular establishment in Rome, Naples, and Florence. His acts of munificence in those parts of the world were unbounded; he frequently liberated debtors and emptied prisons. He was also in the daily habit of collecting precious relics of antiquity, and employing numbers of artists in copying the choicest works of the antients in painting and sculpture, which are now to be seen at Charlemont-House, Dublin.

His lordship was attended upon his travels by his private tutor, the late Doctor Murphy, a gentleman well calculated, if any stimulus had been necessary, to infuse into his pupil's mind an ardent love of science. His return home was hastened by a disorder which afflicted him with so much violence as to baffle the skill of medicine in that part of the world, a circumstance which has been mentioned in various ways, but of a nature so delicate as to preclude conversation even among his lordship's intimates: he himself has often mentioned that he was exceedingly injured by an inattention to the heavy dews of Sicily, which caused a rheumatic complaint from which he was never afterwards free. The other disorder is stated by some to have arisen from poison administered by the jealousy of a lady. This circumstance, so much lamented, did not occasion his return home before he had collected a number of the works of art, which have been for many years the delight and admiration of the curious.

His lordship's health after his return to his native country, which was in the year 1758, continued exceedingly precarious; and to the lot of an Irish physician, Dr. Lucas, (so well known as a political writer to every one acquainted with the history of Ireland) it fell to be the preserver of a life which continued for forty-one succeeding years to be the delight, the pride, and the ornament of the peerage of his native land.

Desirous of adorning his native country with productions of the fine arts, Lord Charlemont, immediately upon his arrival in Ireland, purchased a large piece of ground upon an elevated spot in the city of Dublin, upon which he caused to be erected, after a design of the late Sir William Chambers, that admirable piece of architecture, Charlemont-House. The whole of the internal part of this

town residence has never been completed; but such parts as have been finished exhibit an uncommon stile of taste, spirit, and chaste correctness. In this house are several admirable and valuable original pictures from the pencils of Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyke, Guido, Van Lo, Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. &c. Among those of Hogarth are his original Gates of Calais, Lady's last Stake, and the Harlot in high keeping with the Jew. Mrs. Hogarth obtained permission from his lordship to have the Lady's last Stake copied, in order to complete the whole of that artist's works, which were engraving about seventeen years since, and at which time Mr. Livesay the painter went to Ireland expressly for that purpose, and copied it. Among others of Sir Joshua's works is the original Venus chiding Cupid, never copied, although a print bearing some resemblance to it has been published.

A magnificent library, also designed by the late Sir William Chambers, has been erected by his lordship in the rear of his town residence: it is composed of four rooms, the centre room built in the Corinthian order, about sixty feet long, forty wide, and fifty high, lighted by arcaded windows at the top of the north and south sides; between each pilaster are shelves, containing many thousand volumes of the most precious books and manuscripts in all languages, and valuable curiosities. One of the rooms is appropriated to the custody of gems and curious medals, another to works of ruder antiquity, and the anti-room more immediately to the works of the Roman and Grecian historians, artists, &c. The floors are of Irish oak, laid down in geometrical figures. The *tout en semble* of this suit of rooms displays a magnificence far surpassing, we believe, the library of any private gentleman in Europe.

In all those rooms are placed, in most advantageous dispositions, several productions of the best masters of antient and modern sculpture, and in the anti-room, in addition to some copper bustos of the Roman Emperors, executed at the time they flourished, and two marble bustos by Wilton of the late Lords Chatham and Chesterfield, is an exact copy, in parian marble, same size as the original, of the Venus de Medicis, sculptured by the same eminent artist, John Wilton, at Florence, in the year 1753, and brought by his lordship from thence. The emblematical devices, analogous to the rising of Venus from the sea, upon the marble pedestal which supports this statue, are curiously sculptured; the whole supported by four tortoises; and upon an entablature in the front of the pedestal an in-

stance of his lordship's peculiar taste may be conceived, from the following inscription engraved thereon:

Quæ quoniam rerum,
Naturam sola gubernas,
Nec sine te quicquam
Dias, in luminis oras
Exoritur; neque fit lætum,
Neque amabile quicquam,
Te sociam studeo!

Notwithstanding the efforts of the skilful Dr. Lucas, Lord Charlemont found that the still delicate state of his health would preclude him from frequently visiting his estate, which lay at a considerable distance from the metropolis; he therefore, in consequence of his physician's advice to use sea-bathing without intermission, purchased a tract of land, containing about two hundred acres, contiguous to the sea, situate about two miles to the eastward of the Irish metropolis; and commanding a fine prospect of the Bay of Dublin, and the beautifully bespangled Wicklow mountains terminating a part of the opposite shore.

Upon this spot Lord Charlemont immediately proceeded to erect a building, which is a *chef d'œuvre* in architecture. It was designed by Sir William Chambers, aided by his lordship; and, while it stands, will be a monument of their united taste to future ages. It is built of Portland stone, formed of the Doric order, and almost every moulding of the building enriched by carved ornaments. The north front is adorned by statues large as life of Bacchus and Ceres, and the south front by those of Apollo and Venus.

When this building was commenced, it was the intention of Lord Charlemont to lead a single life, to which, happily for his country and his friends, he did not adhere, and under that idea the several apartments in it are neither sufficiently numerous nor spacious for a large family. The exterior of the building has been long finished, but the interior, thus so splendidly begun, has been for a series of years falling into decay.

This spot his lordship called *Marino*, from the name of a small independent state in Italy, the patriotism of whose inhabitants he contemplated with great pleasure; and the building he dedicated as a temple to the great WILLIAM PITT, whose exertions in the year the foundation of it was laid, 1759, raised the empire of Great Britain to an height then unparalleled in the annals of her history. This building,

so much the admiration of every spectator, as well as Charlemont-House, were erected under the immediate inspection of a Mr. Vierpyl, an eminent sculptor whom he brought from Italy, chiefly for that purpose, and whom his lordship employed in copying such works of sculpture as he could not be permitted to purchase.

As this temple rose in beauty from its foundation, his lordship began to have the surrounding grounds decorated with corresponding elegance; and made choice of a Mr. Adams, who possessed considerable taste in such designs and in rural architecture. His exertions have been for the last forty years unremitting in adorning this enchanting spot; and the fanciful dispositions of the grounds, with the trees, shrubbery, and sheet of water introduced into the demesne, call forth the rapturous admiration of every person who visits it. So much delighted was Lord Charlemont with the disposition of this sheet of water that he erected a Gothic temple as a breakfast-room opposite to it, in which is some excellent stained glass by Jervis, now or late of Windsor; as likewise a curious veneered floor of variegated foreign marbles, which cost above two thousand guineas.

As this charming scene of Lord Charlemont's taste and care grew into beauty, he became more enamoured of those lately barren spots which were daily emerging from waste into luxuriant and perfumed cultivation; he spent the greatest part of his time there, fondly contemplating the result of present and intended decorations.

The circumstance which occasioned his lordship to alter his resolution of leading a single life, is thus related:

Walking through his plantation with his only brother (the late Major Caulfield) he was pointing out his further intention of decorative improvements, when the brother is said to have replied, that his lordship, while he lived, might do as he pleased; but that when *he* came into possession he would change the whole of those situations, pay no respect to such trivial decorations, but appropriate the grounds to the more profitable advantage of feeding oxen and other cattle.*

Lord Charlemont, in consequence of this reply, was deeply afflicted, and he could not but intimate his painful sensation to his much regarded physician, Doctor Lucas, who immediately advised

* Major Caulfield married the daughter of Lord Eyre, of the Kingdom of Ireland. Both he and his lady, together with an infant child, perished in a dreadful tempest, Nov. 1775, in their passage from Park-Gate to Dublin.

him to marry, and defeat such ungracious intentions. He took the Doctor's advice, and in making choice of a wife, he sought her not amongst the splendour of wealth, the brilliancy of Courts, or the regions of frivolity and fashion. But he chose with prudence and selected with wisdom a Miss Mary Hickman, daughter of Captain Hickman, of the County of Clare, then retired upon half-pay, one of the most amiable young ladies in Ireland, possessing good sense and virtue. They were married in the month of July, 1768; and from that period her ladyship has been considered a mirror of conjugal excellence and maternal affection.

By this lady his lordship has had several children, three or four of whom died in their infancy: the first who exceeded the age of one year was the present Lady Elizabeth Caulfield, now about twenty-five years of age. His eldest son, Lord Francis William, (now Earl Charlemont) was born June 3, 1775; James Thomas, born August 1, 1776, and died Sept. 6, 1793; and Henry, born July 29, 1779.

When Lord Charlemont took his seat in the Irish House of Peers he was about thirty years of age, and had only the rank of Viscount. He was not violent in his opposition to the Government, but he did not much accord in those days either with the Administrations of the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or his successor, the Earl of Halifax; but with the Earl of Northumberland, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1763-4, Lord Charlemont was particularly intimate.

A short time antecedent to that period the northern part of Ireland was very much disturbed by a riotous and lawless set of people, who held frequent tumultuous and sanguinary meetings, associating under the appellation of *Oak Boys*. Lord Charlemont, the idol of his countrymen, and Governor of Armagh, prompted by the welfare of his country, repaired immediately to the spot, and by his personal interference suppressed the nefarious banditti.

So meritorious a service called forth the approbation and the gratitude of Government; and upon his return to Dublin his lordship was sent for by Lord Northumberland, the Lord Lieutenant, who received him in his closet, and acquainted him that he had it in command from his Majesty to return his lordship the King's particular thanks, and also to present him with an Earldom; but Lord Charlemont, although he expressed himself flattered and distinguished by the approbation of his Sovereign, respectfully declined the royal

favour intended to be conferred upon him, till Lord Northumberland remonstrated with him upon the indelicacy of such a conduct, especially as it proceeded immediately from the King himself, unsolicited, and as the patent of the Earldom was actually then made out. Upon this Lord Charlemont reluctantly accepted of his promotion, but not without handing down to posterity upon a skin of parchment, in his lordship's own hand writing and sealed with his seal, his apology to his heirs and successors for having accepted of an Earldom at a time when he conceived the facility with which titles were bestowed rendered the Peerage almost disreputable; and shewing at the same time that an Earldom was intended for his family so long back as the reign of James the Second. Under these circumstances he was created Earl Charlemont, October 29, 1763.

The state of Lord Charlemont's health required a degree of temperance and regularity which he strictly adhered to, and persevered in, as well with regard to regimen as exercise; and hence a very considerable portion of each day was appropriated to his favourite villa of Marino, where, after using the cold bath, and afterwards exercised for about an hour on horseback, he repaired to breakfast; then walked through the demesne, carrying a bag with bread in it, to feed the fowls upon the water and through the plantation, of which his lordship had a large and various collection.

He proceeded with the completion of the interior of the Temple of Marino, until he had the satisfaction of perceiving his family encrease, when, considering its inadequacy to contain his growing establishment, he has since suffered it to remain in an unfinished state. This building has already cost thirty thousand pounds, and would cost about fifteen thousand more to complete it according to the original intention and design.

His lordship, during inclement seasons, had machines suspended upon the different trees through his demesne, for the purpose of feeding the birds, upon such a construction, that as fast as the birds picked up the seeds, there was a supply in succession from the place where they fed. Indeed every tree seemed to attract his peculiar admiration and attention, an instance of which may be learned from the following circumstance: In the course of a tempestuous night a remarkable fine ash tree, under which was a favourite seat of his lordship, was torn up by the root. This event he lamented very much, and, in the moment of his regret, sketched an emblematical

design for a monument to commemorate the fall of the tree, for which he composed the following inscription:

'Sacred to the memory of an aged, stately, and venerable Ash, who, after having for many years afforded to his native land and to his grateful Lord protection and ornament, yielded at last to the irresistible blast of an impetuous Tempest, and fell with all his leafy honours. His lamenting Lord erects this monument, an everlasting testimony of his love and gratitude.'

"Read, passenger, and reflect that nothing can be so firmly rooted as to withstand the assault of time and destiny."

POPE.

A singular circumstance occurred about twenty-five years since, in a foreign bird coming to his lordship's lake at Marino. This bird was of the male kind, of a plumage so exquisitely beautiful that its equal had not been seen by any person in that country. It resembled the drake of the Carolina summer-duck, as described, in colours, in Eveyln's Carolina. Upon its alighting on the lake, it attached itself to two swans then upon the water, whom it used to follow as an attendant page. It never would associate with any of the other birds upon the water, nor would the swans suffer any of the other birds to approach it. When this beautiful creature was moulting it retired to an island in the centre of the lake, and did not make its appearance until its plumage had recovered its former splendour. The lake having been some years since drawn for fish, by desire, as we believe, of Lady Charlemont, the bird took wing and fled. Lord Charlemont was almost distracted at the loss, under such circumstances. The neighbouring country was immediately searched, and it was found upon a piece of water in a gentleman's demesne, about two miles distant. Upon attempting to catch it, the bird once more took wing, and in some hours afterwards alighted at Marino, where it remained undisturbed until it died, after a residence of more than twenty years.

From the first moment of Lord Charlemont's entrance into public life, genuine patriotism, a love for his country, his king, and the rights of the subject, were the distinguishing features which marked his political character.

His early magnificence impaired his fortune, and caused him for several years to be an embarrassed man, yet he never accepted of places or pensions. Virtues and talents have been the requisites he looked for in his nominations for his borough of Charlemont, and in those his lordship had eminently succeeded. For a long series of

September.]

years he had returned the late Sir Annesley Stewart for a seat in that borough, and that gentleman never voted inimically to the liberties of his country, or the interest of his king. To Lord Charlemont's perspicacity the world is indebted for those talents exhibited by Mr. Grattan upon the political theatre of his country, for his lordship first introduced that gentleman into parliament.

From the time of Earl Northumberland's administration Lord Charlemont held no communication with the succeeding Lords Lieutenant until that of the Duke of Portland, to whose immediate councils his lordship was called, and with which he was intimately connected; his Grace having taken upon him the Government of Ireland in the year 1782, under the administration, in England, of Lord Charlemont's bosom friend, the late Marquis of Rockingham.

During the late American war, the combined enemy having meditated and threatened to make a descent upon Ireland, the most independent and respectable inhabitants of that kingdom associated in arms for the defence of their King and Country. They soon amounted to near 80,000 well disciplined citizen soldiers, and after having offered their services to Government in any part of the kingdom, at their own expence, they received the approbation and the thanks of his Majesty, communicated to them from the throne in the Irish House of Lords by Lord Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant.

This Volunteer Army of the people, in whose ranks as privates were some of the most distinguished gentlemen in the kingdom, selected, as the most patriotic and exalted character, the Earl of Charlemont as Commander in Chief, in which situation his lordship remained from the year 1779 until long after the war, as will be presently seen. During that important period it is almost impossible to describe the extraordinary admiration and reverential esteem in which Lord Charlemont was held.

While he was Commander, many of the nobility of the land solicited the distinction of mingling in his train; the wealth and talents of the country composed his suite, and the Earls of Mornington and Westmeath were his lordship's Aids-de-Camp.

In this situation did Lord Charlemont move during the Duke of Portland's administration of the King's government in Ireland, and of his Grace's successor, Earl Temple (now Marquis of Buckingham) with both of whom Lord Charlemont politically co-operated.

Earl Temple introduced into Ireland the illustrious order of St. Patrick, which was instituted upon the 5th of February, 1783; and upon the 17th of March in the same year the first installation of the

Knights Companions of that Order was celebrated in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, one of whom was Lord Charlemont. His Majesty is Sovereign of the Order, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (for the time being) is Grand Master: among the Knights Companions are the Dukes of Kent and Leinster, and none of the others below the dignity of an Earl.

During the viceroyalty of Lord Northington, Lord Charlemont discontinued his visits at Dublin Castle, and his absence from the Privy Council induced the people to suspect the Viceroy was pursuing a system of politics inimical to their interests, and consequently he became unpopular.

The Volunteer regiments from all parts of the kingdom elected delegates, whom they sent to Dublin, and all those delegates met in convention at the Rotunda in that city, where they elected Lord Charlemont to be chairman of the convention, and the late Right Honourable Colonel William Brownlow to be chairman of their committees. In this convention the present Bishop of Derry (Earl of Bristol) appeared as a delegate. This society drew up a plan of a parliamentary reform, which they presented to the Irish Parliament; but the latter conceived the plan to be so very extravagant that it was rejected with merited disapprobation.

Soon after this convention was dissolved the Volunteers of the North of Ireland began to project measures for what has been called the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics; and in the year 1784, his lordship having reviewed the Volunteer Army of the province of Ulster, consisting of many thousand men, they addressed him upon the subject of admitting their Roman Catholic brethren to participate in all the powers of the State. This is a measure which Lord Charlemont had always conceived fraught with much danger, and uniformly opposed. He, therefore, at the risk of his popularity, gave his decided negative to it. His lordship, in his answer to this address, expressed his hopes that those friends from whom he had received so much kindness would forgive him for having, for the first time in his life, differed with them in opinion; for which he then gave his reasons in a respectful but dignified and decisive manner.

A conduct so noble evinced to the world the purity of his mind, which could not be warped from what he conceived to be right. The consequence was, that his known and truly exalted virtues shielded him from the charge of bigotry, nor did even slander dare approach him: the friends of the constitution viewed his vigorous firmness with wonder and delight; the voice of the people shouted the approbation of his integrity; and the Catholic question

for several years stood stationary. It has been mentioned, but erroneously, that Lord Charlemont had changed his opinion upon that subject, and had lately been an advocate for Catholic emancipation. Fully informed upon the subject, he was ever fixed in his conviction of the impropriety of the measure, and too prophetically mentioned, in his answer to the Volunteer addresses in 1784, what consequences would result from such an alteration in that part of our constitution.

After peace had been proclaimed with the combined enemy the meetings of the Volunteer Army were neither so frequent nor so numerous as before that event; they, however, continued until 1789, although their Commander in Chief had resigned in the year preceding.

Lord Charlemont's love of letters procured for Ireland the establishment of her literary society, the Royal Irish Academy, instituted for the advancement of science, polite literature, and antiquities. It was incorporated by letters patent, dated January 28th, 1786. His Majesty is patron, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the time being, visitor, and Lord Charlemont was annually elected president since the establishment of the institution. A few years since the members of the academy had a medal executed, upon one side of which is a likeness of his lordship, their president and founder.

His lordship's collection of ancient models being much increased by an additional number bequeathed to him by his old tutor, Doctor Murphy, his taste once more was called into action, and was exercised in building a room for the display of those valuable works, with the assistance of Mr. Gandon, the architect. This room was completed in the year 1789, and does much honour to his memory, by the peculiar manner in which those works are classically arranged and disposed.

The room is built adjoining to his already extensive library; the entrance is from a long corridore, and over the door is painted an emblematical pannel, in imitation of *basso relievo*, finely executed by the late De Gree, of Antwerp, representing Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf, and discovered by Faustulus, the King's herdsman.

The size of the room is about fifty feet long, thirty wide, and forty high; the ceiling is decorated with ornamental stucco, executed from the suggestions of Lord Charlemont, and corresponding with the Roman subjects contained in the books and models: the latter are about fifty in number, finely done in *terra cotta*. The room is lighted by circular windows at the upper part of the eastern and western sides. The floor is of Irish oak, and other timber, in geometrical

figures, and each extremity of the room is semicircular, and forms a bold sort of niche. In one of these is the fire-place, and upon the top of an handsome marble chimney-piece is an uncommonly fine busto, executed in marble, of the celebrated General Wolfe, upon the pedestal of which is engraved the following inscription, written by Lord Charlemont.

‘Sacred to Military Glory, and to the Memory of MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE, who, in the midst of a difficult and decided victory, where fortune had no share, died, CONQUEROR OF CANADA, on the 13th of September, 1759.’

In the other niche, which forms the opposite extremity, is a monument of white marble, erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Rockingham: the design is chiefly composed of emblematical ornaments of the different offices that illustrious nobleman held under the Crown, the arts and manufactures which he patronized, as well as of his private and public virtues; upon the top of the monument stands a marble busto of the late Marquis of Rockingham himself, finely executed by Nollekens, and presented by the Marchioness to Lord Charlemont after Lord Rockingham's death; upon the pedestal of the busto is engraved an inscription, written by Lord Charlemont, as follows:

‘This striking resemblance of her departed Lord, perpetual source of her grief and pride, was the precious gift of MARY, MARCHIONESS OF ROCKINGHAM, under whose painful inspection and pious care, exerted in behalf of his ever lamenting friend, and by the help of whose faithful memory, the model was made, 1788.’

In the centre of the monument, beneath the busto, is a large white marble tablet, upon which is engraved the following inscription, also written by Lord Charlemont, and appearing in black letters:

‘The most noble CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM, on whose character a consciousness of partiality would prevent my expatiating, if I were not confident that the utmost ardour of friendship may be necessary to give warmth to a delineation, which, even thus inspired, must fall far short of his merits. Genuine patriotism, unshaken fortitude, and immaculate honour, dignified his public conduct; while his private life was marked, adorned, and sweetened by every elegance of taste, by all the tender endearments of friendship, and by the constant practice of every social duty. A patron of all the arts, useful and ornamental, his perspicacity discovered, his influence protected, his liberality encouraged, his country distinguished and animated innumerable votaries to true genius, whose modest merit might otherwise have been concealed and lost

to their country, which, principally by his means, is now become the ATTICA of the MODERN WORLD.

‘As a MINISTER, history will best speak his praise! He rescued the dominion committed to his charge from the rage of faction and the destructive tendency of unconstitutional principles. In his first administration his conciliatory endeavours were effectual to the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies; which blessing was, however, quickly forfeited by a fatal change of men and measures. PUBLIC NECESSITY AND THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE again called him to the helm of the sinking State, which, though now reduced to the last extremity, by weak and evil governance, by external storms and internal mutiny, was saved from impending destruction by his persevering skill and courage. The most jarring and discordant spirits were harmonized and kept together by the love of his person, the reverence for his character, and the universal confidence in his honesty. Upon him, as the great centre of attraction, the coherence and consequent safety of the whole depended. He found the empire involved in the fatal consequences of short-sighted, arbitrary, and tyrannical policy. When following the dictates of WISDOM and of JUSTICE, which had long been strangers to British councils, he gave peace and security to his native land, LIBERTY TO AMERICA, and, coinciding with the unparalleled efforts of her virtuous sons, RESTORED HER RIGHTS TO IRELAND! As his life was the support, his death had well nigh been the ruin of the British empire; as if his lamenting country had been loath to survive her darling son, her friend, her benefactor, her preserver! M. S. P. CHARLEMONT.’

Shortly after this room was completed, his lordship's hours of relaxation, principally devoted to this spot, were interrupted by a most important event—the question concerning the Regency. Upon this momentous subject the Legislatures of England and Ireland differed, not as to the person who should be appointed, but as to the extent or limitation of prerogative to be entrusted to the Regent. Lord Charlemont was one of those who differed from Mr. Pitt upon that question. The Lords and Commons of Ireland were ambitious of expressing their high respect for the Prince, by selecting the most exalted characters in the nation to wait upon his Royal Highness with their address. Accordingly the delegates from the Lords of Ireland were the Duke of Leinster and Earl Charlemont; and, from the Commons, the Right Honourable John O'Neil,* Thomas Conolly,

Afterwards Lord O'Neil, recently massacred in the horrid Irish rebellion.

William Brownlow, and James Stewart. Their embassy, however, was happily rendered unnecessary by the gracious interference of Divine Providence in the restoration of our beloved Monarch's health.

Although in the early part of the Marquis of Buckingham's viceroyalty Lord Charlemont co-operated in the measures of administration, yet soon after opening the first session of parliament, his lordship and those with whom he acted discontinued their support. Adhering to the same line of conduct during the lieutenancy of the Marquis's successor, Earl Westmorland, Lord Gosford was appointed joint Governor of Armagh, a situation which Lord Charlemont considered as almost hereditary in his family: he therefore immediately resigned, in disgust. His opposition was not, however, that which wears the aspect of party spleen, but always guided by the impulse of rectitude, his vote, his influence, or his example, never deviated from that path which he conceived to lead to the benefit of his country, the connection with Great Britain, the preservation of the kingly government, and the glory of the empire at large; a conduct combining so closely the *fortiter in re* with the *suaviter in modo*, that even his political opponents admired and adored the man.

The discontents of the Irish having greatly increased at this period, Lord Westmorland was recalled, and Earl Fitzwilliam sent to heal their wounds and redress their grievances. Upon his arrival, Lord Charlemont once more became a conspicuous member in the Council.

Since the administration of the King's government in Ireland by the Duke of Portland until that of Lord Fitzwilliam, being an interval of thirteen years, Lord Charlemont had not acted in concert with a Lord Lieutenant; but the administration of the latter was but of short duration, for in less than three months Lord Fitzwilliam took his departure, on the 24th of March, 1795, Lord Charlemont making one of those who escorted his lordship to the water side.

That great man, the late Lord Camden, was the intimate friend of Lord Charlemont, and when his son, the present Earl, succeeded Lord Fitzwilliam as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Charlemont excused himself from the honour of visiting at the Castle of Dublin, upon the score of ill health. Lord Camden then, in the kindest manner, requested to visit Lord Charlemont: his lordship consented to receive him in the private capacity of Lord Camden, but not as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in that capacity Lord Camden frequently called upon the old friend of his honoured father.

The consistency which governed the political and public conduct

of Lord Charlemont is very eminent. He has sitten for more than forty years among the peerage of his country, during which time he has never been charged with deviating from the principles of the glorious Revolution. With steady and unshaken attachment to his King, and regard to the welfare of his country, under the guidance of wisdom and justice, he was a devoted worshipper of the CONSTITUTION. The summit of popularity is a situation so precarious that few public characters have long remained upon it undisturbed; to this, however, his lordship was an exception, for arduous and critical as such a station is, it was one upon which he never tottered.

Lord Charlemont was not a public speaker, but the journals of the Irish House of Lords contain many protests of his diction, of which the vigorous brilliancy is great. Whenever his presence was not requisite in the House of Lords, he was always to be found in the House of Commons, during the sessions, which assembly he never quitted until its rising.

In private life and conversation the Earl of Charlemont was communicative, affable, and cheerful; equally ready to receive and impart information. His mind was highly cultivated, vigorous, and pure; and to his high rank were annexed great virtue, learning, taste, and talents. He was deeply versed in literature, and as a general scholar he has not left his equal in the Irish Peerage; as a lover and a judge of the fine arts, his lordship was allowed not only by the *Dilletanti*, of which he was a member, but by all the artists of his day to hold the most conspicuous rank.

With scarce any deviation for the last forty years, the economical arrangement of his time was as follows: he rose between eight and nine o'clock, immediately repaired to a sea-water bath, into which he immersed, not venturing to intermit the practice even in the depth of winter. After which, having exercised on horseback, he breakfasted at home, where he spent the remainder of the forenoon, in the manner before described.

About one o'clock, P. M. he entered his library in Dublin, where he continued, every day throughout the year, until six o'clock, unless when the sitting of Parliament interfered; then went to dinner, spent

* To this demesne his lordship permitted free access for all decent persons. One effect of this indulgence was, that within these twenty years he was three times robbed by a footpad during his morning walks there, and latterly, for several years, was obliged to be protected from similar assaults by an armed watchman, who followed his lordship at a distance.

a few hours of the night with a select club of his friends, (principally for the accommodation of his lordship) held in his immediate neighbourhood, and retired to bed at twelve o'clock.

Most of his hours spent in his library were devoted to writing; hence it is to be hoped the public will be favoured with the productions of such an enlightened ornament of society. His liberality, even during those hours, gave access to all persons of literature, taste, or talents, who had any knowledge of his lordship. There the young artist has often received the kind instruction of his fostering patronage, communicated in an encouraging manner which inspired emulation; and there the candidate for fame was sure of finding the fullest satisfaction on the subjects of his inquiry.

To the Royal Irish Academy, which he principally founded, his lordship paid particular attention, and never omitted attending the duties of PRESIDENT. He published three essays, one upon an ancient Mitylenian custom and its origin, another on a contested passage of Herodotus, and a third on the antiquity of the woollen manufacture in Ireland.

The early and severe attack upon his health gave his lordship, for many years back, the appearance of much greater age than he had arrived at; his gait appeared feeble, his form bending, and his hair long since grey; yet his figure was venerable and dignified, his countenance placid, and strongly indicating a mind of wisdom and virtue.

His lordship has left a son (the present Earl) to inherit his titles and estates, and whose deportment hitherto has given every reason to indulge in the fond hope that his lordship will continue to inherit his father's virtue, wisdom, and greatness, which have already so auspiciously dawned upon his country.

Earl Charlemont died upon the 4th of August last, in the seventy-first year of his age; and, descending into the tomb of his ancestors full of years and honours, left his divided countrymen struggling for and against that most important national question, a Legislative Union with Great Britain.

Among the provisions made by his will, he has bequeathed to Lady Charlemont the elegant Lodge of Marino, with the surrounding pleasure ground, &c. during her life; and has most strictly enjoined that his library, which presents one of the richest and most elegant literary collections extant, shall not be sold but under the most pressing and necessitous circumstances.

Royal Mag. Dec. 1763 PREFERMENTS.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. James Viscount Charlemont, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom, by the name, title, and title of Earl of Charlemont in the county of

Genls. Mag. April 1807

At Marino, near Dublin, Mary Countess of Charlemont. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Thomas Hickman, esq. of Clare, descended from the noble family of Windfor, and was married July 2, 1766, to James, the first Earl and eighth Baron of Charlemont, by whom she was mother of Francis-William the present Earl.

Genls. Mag. Sept. 1799

4. At his house in Dublin, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont, Viscount Caulfield, Baron Caulfield, of Charlemont, Knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, governor of the county of Armagh, president of the Royal Irish Academy, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in London, and LL.D. He was born Aug. 13, 1728, and, from June, 1746, to July 1754, pursued his travels in foreign countries. In July, 1754, he was created LL.D. appointed governor of the county of Armagh, and member of the Privy Council in Ireland. Oct. 7, same year, he took his seat in the House of Lords, as fourth Viscount Charlemont; and, by patent 23 December, 1763, was advanced to the title of Earl. His Lordship married, July 2, 1768, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hickman, of Clare, esq. (a descendant of the noble family of Windfor Hickman, Viscount Windfor, which family have now the title of Earl of Plymouth); and hath left issue, by her

Genls. Mag. Oct. 1799

P. 812, b. l. 62. Mary Hickman, Countess of Charlemont, is descended from a branch of the family of Windfor Hickman, Viscount Windfor, Irish honour, which became extinct in 1728. Other Hickman Windfor, Earl of Plymouth in England, is of the same family. These two distinct titles were confounded into one.—The late James Earl of Charlemont, in the distribution of his property, has bequeathed the house and temple of Marino, near Dublin, to Mary Countess of Charlemont, during her Ladyship's life. A particular injunction is laid on the young Earl not to dispose of the library, a very fine one, and chiefly collected by the late Lord, whose taste and judgement in literature are well known. The literary world is in expectation of some valuable acquisitions from his pen; such a man could not have passed through life without leaving some memorials of his various mental acquisitions.—Francis-William Lord Caulfield, now Earl of Charlemont, of course succeeds to the family mansion of Castle-Caulfield, in the county of Tyrone, not many miles from the borough-town of Charlemont, which sends two members to parliament, under the patronage of his Lordship, and which gives the title of Earl to the chief of the family of Caulfield. The present young Nobleman, before his father the late Earl's death, was representative in parliament for the county of Armagh, and was one of those members who opposed the Union.

Genls. Mag. Sept. 1799

799.] Obituary of remarkable Persons; with Biographical Anecdotes. 813

Ladyship, one daughter, Lady Elizabeth Caulfield, born Dec. 13, 1775; and three sons, Francis-William, Lord Caulfield, now Earl of Charlemont, born Jan. 3, 1775; James Thomas, born Aug. 1, 1776; and Henry, born July 29, 1779. His Lordship was the eighth nobleman of this illustrious house of Charlemont; but, for a full account of the Earl's family, see the European Magazine, for 1784, p. 83, and Archdale's Irish Peerage, III. 127.—Let others, whose only claim to notice is their nobility, triumphantly display their adventitious honours, and the idle pride of heraldry; this nobleman, beside the antiquity of his family, had more claims on the gratitude of the publick, and the admiration of posterity, by his own virtues, and his own spirited exertions for the honour of his country. When high rank is united with great virtues, and both are embellished by learning, taste, and talents, we then see man in his proudest form; we overlook, or forget all that is weak, frail, and mortal, and look up to him as a being of a superior order. Such a character was Earl of Charlemont; a nobleman, on whom, even in times of the most imminent danger, neither turbulence, faction, nor flander, has dared to cast an aspersions. Of his Lordship's early life a great part was spent abroad; charmed with the arts, the climate, and the language of Italy, it was for many years his favourite residence. With the rest of the world, however, he was intimately acquainted; at, at every court where a young nobleman generally visits, he spent more than the usual time. In all places he was respected and beloved; and he has been heard to say, that when he returned home, there was not a country in Europe in which he was not more known, and had not more of those connexions which sweeten life, than in his native Ireland! Home, however, his Lordship did at length return, at about the age of 30, and it is said to have been hastened by a disorder contracted from poison administered by the jealousy of a woman with whom he was acquainted. Of this disorder, the malignity had baffled the efficacy of all the medical skill his Lordship found abroad, and it remained for the honour of an Irish physician to preserve a life which was to be the ornament and pride of his country. This physician was the celebrated Dr. Lucas, a man distinguished, not more by the success of his medical knowledge than by the zeal and energy he has displayed as a political writer, and a popular representative. Having thus recovered a moderate share of health, and prescribed for himself a degree of temperance and strictness of regimen which few would have had the steadiness to observe, he began to think of an heir. He accordingly married a young lady of good sense

and amiable qualifications, and of a good family, though of no fortune, or brilliancy of beauty. Lord Charlemont, having felt the mortification of being a stranger in his native country, resolved that his son should have a domestic education. Lord Caulfield was therefore entered at the college of St. John, Dublin, where he distinguished himself, not more for the possession of a sound and masculine understanding, than for precocious industry, and mild, though somewhat gloomy, manners. From the moment in which Lord Charlemont first embarked in public life, he has invariably promoted the best interests of his country; he affected not, however, in any instance, that popularity, which follows rather the showy and insincere professions of the demagogue, than the wife and well-judged measures of him who serves his country from a motive of duty, not from a thirst of fame. That his political conduct has been uniformly consistent from the purest motives, nothing perhaps could more strongly prove than the manner in which his borough of Charlemont has been represented. In the representatives of his borough, his Lordship only required talents and virtue; and it has been his peculiar good-fortune to have always selected men eminently possessed of both. Among those who have represented Charlemont, Mr. Grattan is most conspicuous, that member, who so strenuously struggled for the independence of Ireland, whatever may have been his conduct since; though nothing but vague suspicion, and unfounded reports, have cast an aspersions on his conduct. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Charlemont contributed to that great event, if not by his eloquence, for his Lordship is not a public speaker, at least by his vote, his influence, and his example. To give a true idea of his popularity, we need only say, that when his country was asserting its claims to an independent and free constitution, when it was feared that the business in the end might be decided by arms, the whole kingdom turned its eyes upon the Earl of Charlemont, as a leader, who might be trusted with the fate of Ireland, whom dangers could not intimidate, nor gold corrupt. His Lordship was raised by the unanimous voice of the people to the command of an army of 80,000 freemen, self-appointed and self-paid, including all the nobility and gentry of the kingdom! To this command he was several years successively elected; nor did this relation between that extraordinary body of men cease, until a difference of political opinion had arisen, which induced him to resign. The difference was, on the question of admitting the Catholics to participate in the power of the state. His Lordship, in very plain, but very polite and respectful terms, expressed his difference of opinion on that

A NEW SONG, ON THE EVER-TO-BE-REVERED GUARDIANS OF IRELAND,

(The patriotic Volunteer Army,)

Who are to be Reviewed, on Monday the 3d of June, in the PHENIX-PARK,

BY THEIR ILLUSTRIOUS GENERAL,

The Earl of Charlemont,

HASTE! haste! to the PARK, our defenders to see,

The Heroes, from bondage that set us all free;

For wisdom and valour, say, where their compeers?

All Europe's amazed at our brave Volunteers.

Our Rights to restore, and, the Foe to withstand,

Inspired by VIRTUE, and at her command;

They ARM,—when, Lo! in an instant appears,

Fair LIBERTY led by our brave Volunteers.

What Foe, so intrepid, would dare to oppose

A nation that's guarded by Guardians like those?

United in virtue, undaunted they stand,

An impregnable wall surrounding our land.

The threats of invaders can raise no alarms,

Our Heroes are ready to meet them in arms;

The Monarchs, the Dons, and, the mighty Mynheers,

Would be spell bound at sight of our brave Volunteers.

Due Homage then pay to the Patriots all,

Who fly to the standard, when honour doth call;

May GOD bless our King, and the brave Volunteers,

Who have strengthened HIS arm, and banished our fears.

Let Hibernia rejoice, and Britannia exult,

Of sacred FREEDOM behold the result;

A nation of Heroes determined all,

With Britain to conquer, or with her to fall.

PRINTED BY C. LODGE, NO. 22, CHURCH-STREET,
BY WHOM COMMANDS IN THE PRINTING LINE OF BUSINESS
ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED, AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

Genls. Mag. June 1788

II. The Antiquity of the Woollen Manufactures in Ireland proved from a Passage of an ancient Florentine Poet.

By the Earl of Charlemont, President R. I. A.

The poem is called *Dittamondi* (a corruption for *Ditta Mundi*), by Fazio delli Uberti, a Florentine nobleman, nearly contemporary with Dante. The author, after travelling over England and Scotland, comes to Ireland, which he describes as eminent for its *serges*, or *sayes*:

*Similmente passamo in Irlanda
La qual fra noi è degna di fama
Per le nobili saie che ci manda;*
and the "*Dizionario della Crusca*" quotes an old Florentine account book for a piece of Irish *say* for Andrew's wife. Irish friezes, cloth, and woollen also occur in Madox and Rymer, in the time of Henry III. and Richard II.; proofs of a prior antiquity to the English woollen manufacture.

R E F E R E N C E S.

Gent's Mag. April 1807.

Genls. May. Sept. 1799.

10

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Long his loss shall Eirin weep,
Ne'er again his likeness see;
Long his strains in sorrow sleep,
Strains of Immortality !

* Though we do not commonly admit quotations in our Obituary, the above (from Gray's "Fatal Sisters") is given as peculiarly applicable. EDIT.

C. L. T. A RELATION
OF LORD CHARLES

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June, in the *PHENIX-PARK*,
BY THEIR ILLUSTRIOUS GENERAL,

Our Rights to restore, and, the Foe to withstand,
Inspired by VIRTUE, and at her command;
They ARM,—when, Lo! in an instant appears,
Fair LIBERTY led by our brave Volunteers.

The threats of invaders can raise no alarms,
Our Heroes are ready to meet them in arms;
The Monfieurs, the Dons, and, the mighty Mynheers,
Would be spell bound at sight of our brave Volunteers.

Due Homage then pay to the Patriots all,
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Francis Grose, Esq. J. D. A. etc.

This gentleman died on the 12th of May, 1791; he was son of Francis Grose, esq. jeweller at Richmond, who fitted up the coronation crown of George II. He was a captain in the Surrey militia, an eminent antiquary, and a right worthy man. His "Antiquities of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland," are more generally known perhaps than other topographical works of more profound inquiry. They were commenced in numbers, and published by "Master Samuel Hooper," so he called his bookseller, to whom he was a steady and affectionate friend, though he says, in one of his letters, "he never did any one thing I desired him." His "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," Mr. Nichols says, "it would have been for his credit to have suppressed." The truth of this observation is palpable to every one who is not sophisticated by the wretchedly mischievous line, that

"Vice, to be hated, needs but to be seen." A more mischievous sentiment was never promulgated. Capt. Grose's "Olio" is a pleasant medley of whimsicalities. He was an excellent companion, a humorist, and caricaturist: he wrote "Rules for drawing Caricatures," and drew and etched many, wherein he took considerable liberties with his friends. Yet he seems to have disliked a personal representation of himself sleeping in a chair, which Mr. Nichols pronounces "an excellent" likeness; a copy of which we have given in the preceding page. Adjoining it is another of him, a whole length, standing, from an engraving by Bartolozzi, after a drawing by Dance. The sleeping portrait is attributed to the Rev. James Douglas, one of his brother antiquaries, who dedicated the print to their "devoted brethren" of the society. Beneath it were inscribed the following lines:

"Now Grose, like bright Phœbus, has sunk into rest,
Society droops for the loss of his jest;
Antiquarian debates, unseason'd with mirth,
To Genius and Learning will never give birth.
Then wake, Brother Member, our friend from his sleep,
Lest Apollo should frown, and Bacchus should weep."

He was remarkably corpulent, as the engravings show. In a letter to the Rev. James Granger, he says, "I am and ever have been, the idlest fellow living, even before I had acquired the load of adventitious matter which at present stuffs my doublet." On the margin of this letter Mr. Granger wrote, "As for the matter that stuffs your doublet, I hope it is all good stuff; if you should double it, I shall call it morbid matter and tremble for you. But I consider it as the effect of good digestion, pure blood, and laughing spirits, coagulated into a wholesome mass by as much sedentariness (I hate this long word) as is consistent with the activity of your disposition." In truth, Grose was far from an idle man; he had great mental activity, and his antiquarian knowledge and labours were great. He was fond however of what are termed the pleasures of the table; and is represented in a fine mezzotinto, drawn and engraved by his friend Nathaniel Hone, with Theodosius Forrest, the barrister, and Hone himself, dressed in the character of monks, over a bowl, which Grose is actively preparing for their carousal. He died of apoplexy in Mr. Hone's house in Dublin, at the age of fifty-two. In reference to his principal works, the following epitaph quoted by Mr. Nichols in his "Anecdotes" was proposed for him in the "St. James's Chronicle":

Here lies Francis Grose,
On Thursday, May 12, 1791,
Death put an end to
His views and prospects.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

In the year 1785, appeared a singular pamphlet entitled "A Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour." London: Printed for S. Hooper, &c. 8vo. This was a collection of popular advertisements selected from the Newspapers of the day by Francis Grose, Esq. a gentleman well known to the literary world as the author of several works on English antiquities, many of which (although now in some measure superseded by publications of greater accuracy as well as more elegant embellishment) retain a certain degree of celebrity at the present moment.

Captain Grose has prefixed to his collection of advertisements a preface written with much humour, in which he endeavours to prove the superiority of our national taste and acquirements over those of our neighbours, and triumphs in the comparison; at the same time, he extols the laudable benevolence of those amiable individuals, who, regardless of time and trouble, expense or inconvenience, devote the fruits of their labour to the benefit of their fellow creatures, and promise them long life, robust constitutions, and continual enjoyment; nay, every thing the world holds dear, as health, beauty, riches, and honour, in some instances (if you may believe the advertisers themselves) for the mere pleasure of doing good, or, at least, for a consideration very inadequate to the proposed advantage.

It is to be hoped, indeed, that some few of the advertisements alluded to are the production of Captain Grose's own fertile imagination; for, licentious as we are always told the public press is and has been, we can hardly

fancy that two or three, of those given as authentic extracts from the daily journals, ever could have obtained insertion in a public newspaper. These, however, are few in comparison with the general contents of the pamphlet in question, from which we now proceed to extract some half dozen, as most calculated to afford amusement to our readers. We may add, that such is the rarity of Grose's Guide, although a tract of modern date, that we have never met with more than half a dozen copies of it, in a long and pretty extensive acquaintance with the book rarities of this description.

MIRROR 1832

All on one Side.

Major Grose told me that when he was quartered in Dublin, he ordered an Irish sergeant to exercise the men in shooting at a mark. The sergeant had placed a pole for them to take aim, stationing a certain number on one side, and an equal number on the other, in direct opposition. The Major happened to reach the spot just as they were going to fire, stopped them, and expressed his surprise that the sergeant should have placed them in so dangerous a position, as they must necessarily wound, if not kill each other. "Kill each other!" said the sergeant, "why, they are all our own men." As the men so contentedly remained in the dangerous position, it may be inferred that they were as wise as the sergeant. This story illustrates that of Lord Thomond's cooks, which when the keeper let loose, were fighting each other, much to his surprise he said, as they belonged to one person, and were "all on the same side." By the Author of Mens. Tonson.

CARICATURES.—Grose's (Francis) Rules for Drawing Caricatures, with an essay on comic painting, 21 plates, 8vo, calf, 2s 6d 1791

GROSE (Francis). *Antiquary and Artist. A Captain in the Militia.*

A.L.S. 3 full pages, 4to. Kingston, 27 Mch., 1779.

15s

A most interesting letter on Antiquarian matters; also concerning his Regiment. "Would to God your information respecting the Surrey Regiment had been true. Nothing on earth could give me greater pleasure than to be ordered to Northumberland, there is a Hospitality & openness of manners in the North, not to be found in the South or West of this little Island. . . . My Military business is not over agreeable, tho' it is what I have been accustomed to from fifteen years of age; . . . we have the misfortune to be cursed with an ignorant & troublesome Colonel, one who served just long enough in the Army to give his pretensions to that military knowledge he never attained. It is a melancholy truth that the Militia have all the vices of a Soldier without the good qualities." Etc., etc.

— A.L.S. to — Hutchinson, Esq. 2½ pp., 4to. Kingston, 10th Feb., 1779. 12s 6d

"I am, & indeed have been for near a year, tied fast by the leg, to the Drudgery of the Drill, endeavouring to teach a parcel of awkward & vicious Boobys their right hands from their left, without being able to steal one hour for the Pencil." Etc.

The letter proceeds to deal with Northumberland and Durham drawings, in which he was interested as an Antiquary and Artist.

GROSE (Francis). *Antiquary and Artist. A Captain in the Militia. Father of Lt.-Col. Francis Grose, the Lieutenant-Governor of N.S.W. under Governor Phillip.*

A.L.S. to Richard Bull. 3 pp., 4to. London, 30th Nov., 1789. £1 10s

Referring to the appointment of his son to be Lieut.-Governor of Botany Bay, also amusingly describing his journey of a thousand miles "without going further north than Glasgow," and discussing other interesting matters.

"a piece of good fortune prevented my keeping my appointment with you, this good fortune is the appointment of my son to be Lieut.-Governor of Botany Bay & the Command of a Corps raised for that service, he has been expecting to sail every day for these six weeks & I am waiting to take my leave of him & see him fairly off. I envy him his voyage; nothing could give me more pleasure than such a Trip.

"Poor Brander's knick nacks of Books will pass under the Hammer of Messieurs Le Gervard this Spring as will also the Library of Dr. Beavoir. Plenty of fine bindings & large margins." Etc.

OF AUSTRALIAN INTEREST.

GROSE (Lt.-Col. Francis). *Second Governor of New South Wales.*

His Original Power of Attorney Signed by him in respect of his Salary as Governor of New South Wales. 1½ pp., folio. 15th April, 1796. Sealed and witnessed. £4 10s

A very rare signature and of considerable Australian importance. It shows that Grose, who succeeded Governor Arthur Phillip, was still Governor in 1796, a matter about which there is very little authentic record; also that he was Lt.-Col. and not a Naval Captain as is generally supposed.

THE MONTHLY MIRROR. Feb. 1809.

I remember some years ago at an anniversary dinner of the members of the Society of Antiquaries, I was with a pleasant party which staid late. Mr. GROSE, so well-known for fat and fun, was one. The subject of the *Icon Basilike* became the topic of conversation. The Rev. JOHN BOWLE hearing it, left his place, and joined us; he took up the part of Dr. GAUDEN. I defended the unfortunate Monarch, as an author. Mr. BOWLE, finding the position, he had placed himself in, not tenable, rose, and was retiring; which Mr. GROSE seeing, broke out in such a volley of sarcastic wit, that he made the rubicund divine retreat much faster than he had advanced in the attack, though a very well read, and a very able disputant.

I remain, Sir,

Barming Parsonage,
1809.

Your most obedient servant,
MARK NOBLE.

In "Old & New London" in the description of The Herald's College is a paragraph as follows:—

"Francis Grose, that roundabout jovial friend of Burns was Richmond Herald for many years, but he resigned his appointment in 1763, to become Adjutant & Bg-master of the Hampshire Militia. Grose was the son of a Swiss Jeweller who had settled in London. His "Views of Antiquities in England & Wales" helped to restore a taste for Gothic art. He died in 1791." Chamber's "Biographical Dictionary" says he was born at Greenford M'xex (son of a rich Swiss Jeweller settled at Richmond) in 1731. (This makes him 60 at death not 52) He was in the Herald's College from 1755 to 1763 & then became Adjutant to the Hampshire & Surrey militia. ^{here his capricious} when his easy habits had cost him his fortune, he put to profit the favourite studies of his youth & his excellent draughtsmanship. His "Antiquities of England & Wales (1773-87) proved a success & in 1789 he set out on an antiquarian tour thro' Scotland. His splendid social qualities, his rich humour & good nature, made him friends everywhere—Burns, one of them—he went to Ireland on like errand, but died suddenly at Dublin May 12th 1791. His other works were "Antiquities of Ireland" 1791, "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" 1785, "Provincial Glossary" 1787, "Ancient Arm. & Weapons 1785-89," "Military Antiquities" 1786-88, "The Grumbler" 1791 & the "Olio" 1793.

Francis Grose.

Extract from "The Poetry
by Henley & Henderson

On Captain Grose

The amusing parody of the
funny old song against
tale telling Travellers
(Herd 1799):-

Keep ye weel frae Sir John
Maleme,
I go & ago
If he's a wise man I mistak
him,
Iram, coram, dago
Keep ye weel frae Sandie
Den,
I go & ago
He's ten times dofter than Sir
John-
Iram, coram, dago:-

was written in a wrapper
inclosing a letter to Captain
Grose, to be left with Mr
Cordonnel, the Edinburgh

Stanza I. Stanza V Line 3 "As for the Deil, he dour na steer him" = i.e. attempt to carry him
off, the reference being to Grose's exceeding corpulence. (See p. 43 Epigram on Captain Grose).

On Captain Francis Grose

The Devil got notice that Grose was a-dying;
So whip! at the summons, old Satan came flying;
But when he approach'd where poor Francis lay moaning;
And saw each bedpost with its burthen a-groaning;
Astonish'd, confounded cries Satan:- "By God,
I'd want him ere take such a damnable load!"

On Captain Grose
Written in an Envelope enclosing a Letter to him.

(1)
Ken ye aught o' Cap'tin Grose
I go & ago
If he's among his friends or foes?
Iram, coram, dago

(2)
Is he south or is he north?
I go & ago
Or drown'd in the River Forth?
Iram, coram, dago

(3)
Is he slain by Hielan' bodies?
I go & ago
And eaten like a weather haggis?
Iram, coram, dago.

(4)
Is he to Abram's bosom gone?
I go & ago
Or handin' Sarah by the name? (belly)
Iram, coram, dago.



of Robert Burns, edited

antiquary.

Only two letters from
Burns to Grose have
been published, one
recommending him to call
upon Professor Stewart;
the other on miscellaneous
connected with Attorney
Kirk, (see Vol. I. p. 434).
For a notice of Captain
Grose see Vol. I. p. 445.

The verses were published
by Currie (1800). They
are also inscribed in the
Glenriddell Book; & the
order of the stanzas there
is that adopted in the
present text.

In Currie's all later
editions the lines forming
our Stanza IV follow our

(5)
Where'er he be, the Lord be near him!
I go & ago
As for the Deil, he dour na steer him,
Iram, coram, dago

(6)
But please transmit th' enclosed letter
I go & ago
Which will oblige your humble dektor
Iram, coram, dago

(7)
So may ye hae auld stanes in store,
I go & ago
The very stanes that Adam bore!
Iram, coram, dago

(8)
So may ye get in glaid possession,
I go & ago
The coin's o' Satan's coronation!
Iram, coram, dago.

BURNS (Robert) Auto Poems, 3 pp. folio, "on Capt. G. s
[Grose] present peregrinations through Scotland, col
lecting the antiquities of that Kingdom" and Song;
Tune, Capt. Cook

* The first of these poems consists of 60 lines, the second
of 32 lines. The first is the famous set of humorous
verses beginning:

Hear, land o' Cakes, and brither Scots,
Frae Maiden-Kirk to Johnie Groat's,
If there's a hole in a' your coats
I rede you tent it;
A chiel's amang you taking notes,
And faith, he'll print it!

the other begins:

Thou ling'ring Star, with lessenning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Again thou ushers't in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn: etc

Genls. Mag. Dec. 1799.

199. J Grose's Olio corrected.—Anecdotes of Francis Steward. 1171

Mr. URBAN,
THE following note on Captain Grose's Olio may, perhaps, be acceptable to the lovers of biography. You may rely on their authenticity.

Yours, &c.

W. N. P. 161. A porter-drinking man, [Steward.] This Steward was Francis Steward. He was the son of a shopkeeper in Edinburgh, and was brought to the law. For several years he was employed as a writer in some of the principal offices of Edinburgh; and being a man of good natural parts, and given to literature, he frequently assisted in digesting and arranging MSS. for the press; and, among other employments of this sort, he used to boast of his copying some of the juvenile productions of the afterwards celebrated Lord Kaimes, when he was very young, and a correspondent with the Edinburgh Magazine. When he came to London, he stuck more closely to the press; and in this walk of copy or arranging for the press, he got commended to Dr. Johnson, who resided in Gough-square. Frank was great admirer of the Doctor, and upon occasions consulted him; and the Doctor had also a very respectable opinion of his amanuensis Frank Steward, he always familiarly called him. But was not only in collecting authorities that Frank was employed, he was a man who did every thing in the right way for him, and managed all his affairs between the Doctor, his bookseller, and his creditors, who were not often very troublesome, and every species of business the Doctor had to do; and for this he was better qualified than the Doctor himself, as he had been more accustomed to common business, and more versant in the ways of men.

He was a porter-drinking man, as Captain says, may be admitted; for he usually spent his evenings at the Bible, Gilt-lane, a house of call for bookkeepers and printers; where Frank had a good dinner among some of the neighbours that frequented the back-room; for, except his fiddling, he was a very worthy character. But his drinking and conviviality used to say, he left behind him in Edinburgh, where he had connected himself with some jovial wits at great card-tables, which made his journey to London very prudent and necessary, as nothing but

such a measure could break off the connexion, or bring them to good hours and moderation*. In one of those night rambles, Stuart and his companions met with the mob-protection when they were conducting Capt. Porteous to be hanged; and Stuart and his companions were next day examined about it before the town-council, when (as Stuart used to say) "we were found to be too drunk to have any hand in the business." But he gave a most accurate and particular account of that memorable transaction in the Edinburgh Magazine of that time, which he was rather fond of relating.

In another walk, besides collecting authorities, he was remarkably useful to Dr. J.; that was, in the explanation of low cant phrases, which the Doctor used to get Frank to give his explanation of first; and at words relating to gambling and card playing, such as *All Fours*, *Catch-nomours*, *Cribbage*, &c. were, among the Types, had to be Frank Stuart's, corrected by the Doctor, for which he received a second payment. At the time this happened, the Dictionary was going on printing very briskly in three departments, letter D, G, and L, being at work upon at the same time; and as the Doctor was, in the printing-house phrase, *out of town*, that is, had received more money than he had produced MS. for, the proprietors retracted him in his payments, and would answer no more demands from him than at the rate of a guinea for every sheet of MS. copy he delivered; which was paid him by Mr. Strahan on delivery; and the Doctor readily agreed to this. The copy was written upon 4to post, and in two columns each page. The Doctor wrote, in his own hand, the words and their explanation, and generally two or three words in each column, leaving a space between each for the authorities, which were pasted on as they were collected by the different clerks or amanuenses.

* Before the journey to London was resolved on, Frank took some pains to bring his companions to order and good hours; and one of his efforts this way was his writing a song of four verses, to the famous old tune of "Wee's my heart that we should funder," and every verse concluded with a chorus line, "Let's leave lang-jinks but never funder." Lang-jinks is the name for Lanquenet in Scotland among gamblers.

amanuenses

Genls. Mag July 1807

90. The Antiquarian Repertory; or, Miscellaneous Assemblage of Topography, History, Biography, Customs, and Manners; intended to illustrate and preserve several valuable Remains of old Times: chiefly compiled by or under the Direction of Francis Grose, Esq. F.R. and A.S. Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R. and A.S. and other eminent Antiquaries; adorned with numerous Views, Portraits, and Monuments. A new Edition; with many valuable Additions. In Four Volumes. 4to.

THIS work, of which only the first volume is yet republished, was begun by Capt. G. for the emolument of his

friend, a man of similar talents, Master Samuel Hooper, from the contributions of the late Mr. Astle. From the materials, and the miserable prints, one would not have expected encouragement for a second edition; but the arrangement is said to be "much improved by collecting together those treatises of which the subjects are similar, from their dispersion through the four original volumes, and adding several curious articles from MSS. or scarce tracts." The first is, Mr. Grose's rules for drawing caricatures, and an essay on comic painting; the second, on the attainment and execution of the late traitors, executed at Worcester Jan. 27, 1616, containing many curious particulars of the conduct of Digby, two Winters, &c. concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, no where else to be met with, describing their latter end; the third, a parallel between Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, and George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; the fourth, list of James the Second's Army, lying at Hounslow heath, 1686, styled "An Invincible Army," but shewing "the wonderful hand of Providence in defeating the boasted strength of such an Army, expected to bring this obstinate Nation in dutiful subjection to the See of Rome," as the Communicator observes. The two next papers are, Fitz Stephens's description of London in the twelfth century, and Sir Thomas Chaloner's relating to the military state of the city in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; the sixth, an account of the expenses of Sir Robert Sydney Earl of Leicester, by his Steward, now first printed; as is the next, describing the ceremonies appointed to be observed at Court on various occasions, temp. Henry VII. The story of Sir Thomas Eppingham, in the style of the original collector, is followed by Dr. Buchan's account of Carr Earl of Somerset, with a good portrait; but most of the prints in this volume are executed in a style much below its dignity, or indeed the reputation of any engraver but the pewter cutters in the service of the original publisher. Many of the articles have little or no connexion with British Antiquities; and others might easily have been spared. Among such as ought positively to have been excluded, must be reckoned that flagrant instance of human depravity which could only be repeated by one to whom the discovery was gratifying.

Genls. Mag. January 1790

Grose's Provincial Glossary.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13. 1790.

TURNING over Capt. Grose's Provincial Glossary some time ago, and observing it to be far from perfect, I have since occasionally amused myself with setting down, as they occurred to me, some provincial terms and phrases, which I found that gentleman had overlooked; and the district in which I am mostly resident abounds so much with these peculiarities, that, if Mr. Grose should ever think fit to give the world another edition of his Glossary, I believe I could furnish him with near two hundred *Somersetisms* (and to these perhaps a few other books) Mr. Grose might have given the *etymology* of more words than he has at present done.

This is not meant as any disparagement of the ingenious Captain's performance: he deserves much credit for the undertaking; and, all things considered, he has succeeded very well; he has shewn himself in this, as in the rest of his publications, no less a diligent and industrious antiquary, than a pleasant and lively writer; but it is next to impossible for the first attempt at a work of this kind to be any thing like complete.

In his Preface, Mr. Grose justly observes, that "the utility of a Provincial Glossary, to all persons desirous of understanding our ancient poets, is so universally acknowledged, that to enter into a proof of it would be entirely a work of supererogation." However, it would perhaps be an improvement of his plan, to subjoin to the several words, of which any could be found, *examples* of their being used by our elder authors, both poets and prose-writers. Shakespeare alone will afford many such instances.

I fancy too, that the collection of *Local Proverbs*, though certainly superior to those of Fuller and Kay, might still be considerably enlarged. In Somersetshire I have met with two, which have escaped him. One of them, being illustrative of family history, I will here set down:

Horner, Pop'ham, Wyndham, and Thynne, When th' Abbot went out, then they came in.

On the suppression of Glaffenbury Abbey, part of its immense possessions was shared by the families above-mentioned, which thereby became some of the most powerful in the West. By the way, a tolerable idea of the vast wealth of this famous and splendid monastery may be obtained from the following circumstance: Grose relates, in the book I have been speaking of, that the Abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, was possessed of seven thousand pounds a year; "yet (says he) at the dissolution of monasteries, the annual revenues of this house were estimated at but one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three pounds, which shews how much the estates of religious houses were under-rated in those valuations." Now, supposing all of them to be rated proportionably low, the income of Glaffenbury, which was valued at three thousand five hundred and odd pounds, must, in reality, have been upwards of twelve thousand; a most enormous sum in those days, equivalent, at least, to a hundred thousand, as things go now.

Of Mr. Grose's account of *Popular Superstitions*, I have nothing to say, but that it appears to me the most perfect part of his book.

Since the above was written, I have turned to your Review of Grose's Glossary, which is, on the whole, very judicious; but I cannot quite subscribe to every remark contained in it. D. T.

Genls. Mag. Feb. 1800

It is well known how much Capt. Grose (p. 1171) sacrificed to fun: but it is hard to impute to him the blunders of a posthumous publication, which has been altered by his amanuenses, and in the hope of turning the page.

This cutting refers to "The Olio" 1792.

Genls. Mag. Aug. 1802

A. J. Ton, Norfolk, the Rev. Calthorne B. A. vicar of Bishop's Norton, daughter of the late Francis Grose, Esq.

Antiquarian Repertory (The): A Miscellaneous Assemblage of Topography, History, Biography, Customs and Manners, intended to illustrate and preserve several Valuable Remains of Old Times, chiefly compiled by F. GROSE, T. ASTLE, and other Eminent Antiquaries, New Edition, with a great many valuable additions, together with a General Index, by E. Jeffery, upwards of 230 fine engravings of views, portraits, monuments, &c., including a folding COLOURED plate of the Fire of London, 4 vols, 4to, contemporary straight grained blue morocco. 1807-9 £2 12s 6d

T. Rawle,* the inseparable companion of Captain Grose, the antiquary, came often to Slaughter's Coffee House

* Rawle was one of the King's accoutrement makers.

Hogarth (William) The Analysis of Beauty and rules for drawing Caricatures with an essay on Comic Painting by Francis Grose, two large folding plates designed by Hogarth, Leigh Hunt's copy, with his autograph initials "L. H." in pencil on the fly-leaf, accompanied by a small pocket almanac for the year 1840, with many manuscript notes (this little almanac came from the same source, and probably belonged to his wife) London, n. d.

Grose (F.) Principes de Caricature, suivis d'un Essai sur la Peinture comique, ORIGINAL EDITION, only 50 copies printed, frontispiece and plates, half morocco, uncut Paris, Renouard, an. X 1802

Buckish Slang, University Wit, and Pickpocket Eloquence, compiled originally by Captain Grose, boards, 1811—

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SATIRE (cxlviii. 28).—"Advice to the Officers of the British Army" was written by Francis Grose, and was first published in 1782. The sixth edition in 1783 was enlarged "With the addition of some hints to the drummer and the private soldier." A facsimile reprint of the 6th edition was issued in 1867 as No. 1 of the Agathynian Club Publications, New York. See also the British Museum Catalogue, 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (art. 'Grose'), and Cushing's 'Anonyms.'

ARCHIBALD SPARK.

Extract from Nollekens & His Times by J. T. Smith

Nathaniel Hone executed a large plate (mezzotint?) of "Two Gentlemen in Masquerade (Capt. Grose and Thos. Forrest)

No 17 in the catalogue of his works. This picture is now in the possession of Mrs. Graham of Clapham Common.

T. Rawle lived in the house once Shipley's Drawing School, This house was the first in which the Society of Arts held its meetings It was in the Strand at the eastern corner of Court—the house now

229 is at present occupied by M. Helps T. Rawle was a friend of Grose

Know'st thou the land where the citron-trees grow,
And like gold in the dark leaves the oranges glow,
Where softer winds faint from the blue heavens breathe,
And the laurel and myrtle stand stirless beneath—
Know'st thou that land—so transcendantly fair?—
Oh would, my beloved, that we could go there!

Know'st thou the mansion, with column propped roof?
Its saloons are resplendent, and towering aloof
The marble-form'd images look in my face—
Where art thou, poor child of an ill-fated race?
Know'st thou that mansion?—Oh might I but be
Back, back in its shelter, and live there with thee!

Know'st thou the mountain,—its cloud-path sky-kissed,
Where the mule seeks his road through the deep-rolling mist,
Where the dragon's brood dwell in the caverns that bore them,
And the vast rocks dash down, and the torrents dash o'er them,—
Know'st thou the mountain—and dost thou not know
That our way lies there?—my beloved, let us go!

Kennst du das Land? wo die Citronen blühn,
Im dunkeln Laub die Gold-orangen glühn,
Ein sanfter Wind vom blauen Himmel weht,
Die Myrte still und hoch der Lorbeer steht;
Kennst du es wohl?

Dahin, Dahin,
Möcht' ich mit dir, o mein Geliebter ziehn!

Kennst du das Haus? auf Säulen ruht sein
Dach,
Erglänzt der Saal, es schimmert das Gemälde,
Und Marmorbilder stehn, und sehn mich an;
Was hat man dir, du armes Kind geth?

Kennst du es wohl?

Dahin, Dahin,
Möcht' ich mit dir, o mein Beschützer,
zieh'n!

Kennst du den Berg, und seinen Wolken-
steg?

Das Maulthier sucht im Nebel seinen Weg,
In Höhlen wohnt der Drachen alte Brut,
Es stürzt der Fels, und über ihn die Fluth.
Kennst du es wohl?

Dahin, Dahin,
Geht unser Weg! o Vater, last uns ziehn!

ADVERTISEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.

In the year 1785, appeared a singular pamphlet entitled "*A Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour*." London, Printed for S. Hooper, &c. 8vo. This was a collection of popular advertisements selected from the Newspapers of the day by Francis Grose, Esq. a gentleman well known to the literary world as the author of several works on English antiquities, many of which (although now in some measure superseded by publications of greater accuracy as well as more elegant embellishment) retain a certain degree of celebrity at the present moment.

Captain Grose has prefixed to his collection of advertisements a preface written with much humour, in which he endeavours to prove the superiority of our national taste and acquirements over those of our neighbours, and triumphs in the comparison.

son: at the same time, he extols the laudable benevolence of those amiable individuals, who, regardless of time or trouble, expence or inconvenience, devote the fruits of their labour to the benefit of their fellow creatures, and promise them long life, robust constitutions, and continual enjoyment; nay every thing the world holds dear, as health, beauty, riches, and honour, in some instances (if you may believe the advertisers themselves) for the mere pleasure of doing good, or, at least, for a consideration very inadequate to the proposed advantage.

It is to be hoped, indeed, that some few of the advertisements alluded to are the productions of Captain Grose's own fertile imagination; for, licentious as we are always told the public press is and has been, we can hardly fancy that two or three, of those given as authentic extracts from the

GROSE (F.) Antiquities of England and Wales, illustrated by many hundred fine engravings of Castles, Abbeys, Churches, Ruins, maps, etc., portrait of Grose by Bartolozzi, with the Supplement, 8 vols, 4to, calf, gilt backs, fine set (1787) £4/10/-

Notes & Queries 26 Sept 1931.

A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue. By Francis Grose. Edited with biographical and critical essay and commentary by Eric Partridge. (The Scholar's Press, £1 12s. net.).

THE text of the Dictionary is that of the third edition, published in 1796, which there is good reason to suppose, contains Grose's own corrigenda and addenda to the second edition of 1788, though published some five years after his death. The work was re-issued in 1811 (adding little to its substance), and in 1823, by Pierce Egan, when there were made considerable additions, but of typically early-nineteenth century matter. Mr. Partridge has adopted the convenient method of enclosing his commentary in brackets and printing it straight on, in the same type, after Grose's Text. Some of his notes are rather slight: take that on Barnacle for instance; and some of his suggestions are fantastic, as, for example, that "arch duke" for "a comical or eccentric fellow" was "possibly suggested by the Duke in Measure for Measure." But he contributes some useful illustrations from his great stores of modern slang; quotes appositely from recent work on words and idioms, particularly from Professor Weekley's; and gives good reminders to show, on the one hand, where eighteenth-century slang and cant echoed the slang of Shakespeare's day, and, on the other, where it furnished later writers, notably, of course, Scott, with a picturesque vocabulary more or less historically correct. With the aid of all this some useful minor studies might be worked out, especially on the proportion and the type of the words from eighteenth-century slang which have now come to take rank as "good English." Grose himself gives "a bore" as one example of "late fashionable words . . . among the great vulgar" which are likely to "vanish without leaving a trace behind."

Whether, now we have the Oxford English Dictionary and the English Dialect Dictionary, it can seriously be claimed that this is still, for us, "one of the most valuable books in our language," and whether, since there are five earlier editions of it to be consulted (the interesting matters besides being pretty well all incorporated in the two great dictionaries we have mentioned) it was really necessary to have a reprint of it, is a question different people will answer differently.

The Dictionary is presented unbowdlerised. Its coarseness, as is well known, is excessive, both in quality and quantity. To say that

the proportion of offensive matter to the whole is small is a considerable understatement. The book, however, has been printed by private subscription, and the edition is limited; "in order that not even the most censorious may (justifiably) take exception," Mr. Partridge says.

We hardly know what is meant by praise of Grose's scholarship as shown in this particular work, nor altogether what by praise of his wit. But a broad humanity does certainly appear in it as well as some humour, a zealous industry, and a genuine flair for words. Mr. Partridge's sympathetic sketch of the writer's life and character serves, as it were, to gather up these impressions into a rather whimsical portrait. The volume is beautifully printed and attractively got up, and a rather long list of corrigenda and consideranda appended to it attests less the occasional somnolence of the printer or his reader than the determination of the editor to have the work correct to the very last comma, accent or hyphen.

Notes and Queries 30 May 1931.

GROSE FAMILY.—Can any reader supply me with a pedigree of the Grose family? Francis Grose, the antiquary, had two sons. Francis, the elder, raised the New South Wales Corps, and was also Lieutenant-Governor of N.S.W. He left Australia for England in 1794, and subsequently served in Ireland and Gibraltar, being appointed major-general in 1805. He retired four years later and died in 1814. Nothing is known concerning his whereabouts between 1809 and 1814: can any reader supply details or furnish particulars from Croydon (rooks (Surrey) parish registers relating to him?

New Zealand.

HENRY BATESON.

GROSE FAMILY (clx. 335).—If any pedigree of this family has been printed prior to the year 1903 mention of it will be found in "The Genealogist's Guide to Printed Pedigrees," by G. W. Marshall, 1903.

In my collection of bookplates I have one of a Grose, but as there is no name on it I do not know which member of the family used it.

It is not a modern one and, but for the fact that it bears the cadency mark for the third son of the first house, viz. a mullet, I should take it to be the bookplate used by Francis Grose, F.S.A. the antiquary, of Richmond, Co. Surrey.

The arms granted to him in 1756 were: Or, on a mount between two lesser ones vert a lamb sable, holding with the dexter foot a banner ermine charged with a cross clechée gules. Crest. On a mount vert a lamb holding a banner, as in the arms.

In the bookplate I have, only the metal of the field and the ermine banner are shown correctly, the tinctures of the charges are not given, and there are differences in one or two respects from the descriptions given in the books I have looked these arms up in. For instance, in the bookplate the banner is held by the sinister foot, and the cross on the banner is "entrained" instead of "clechée."

Again, in the bookplate the lamb is towards the sinister, both in the arms and the crest. This is not mentioned in any of the descriptions I have read. I wonder if any of your readers could tell me in which direction the lambs should be in these particular arms? Under the arms is the following motto: *Innocuus sed semper invictus*. Your correspondent says that the antiquary had two sons. Had he a third son, and is the

bookplate I have the one he used?

S. P.

Captain Francis Grose 1731-1791

was noted for his Falstaff-like figure, wit and good fellowship. A huge, hearty, laughing figure canonised in Burns's poetry.

with whom he was a great friend. His children were

Capt. Onslow Grose
Lieut. Francis Grose
Mary Caroline Grose.

Grose was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries

and endeavoured to get Samuel Ireland elected

to that Society in two hard-fought campaigns but without success. Fysh de Burgh, the

brother of Mrs. Freeman was himself a fellow—he had disowned his

sister Ann Coppinger (Mrs. Freeman) because of her illicit connection and doubtless blackballed Samuel's election in consequence.

Grose died of apoplexy in Nathaniel Hone's house in Dublin. Grose was in the habit of going to the King's Arms Tavern, Holborn

opposite Newton Street at which place Jack Emery (the actor) was a frequent visitor until his death.

The back parlour of the "Feathers" public-house which stood on the site of Leicester Fields (so called from Fred. P. of Wales who inhabited Leicester House) was also frequented by Grose as well as

Stuart, the Athenian Traveller, Scott, the marine painter, old Oram of the Board of Works, Luke Sullivan, miniature painter, Mr. Hearne draught-

man of antiquities, Nathaniel Smith (J. T. Smith's father) Henderson the actor, Morris, the silversmith, John Ireland, then a watchmaker in Maiden Lane

and Baker of St. Paul's Churchyard, Bartolozzi collector. When this Inn was demolished for Dibden's Theatre the frequenters adjourned to the Coach & Horses

in Castle St. Leicester Fields, thence to Gerrard St. and from there to the Blue

Posts in Dean Street

Gent's Mag. Feb. 1798

1798. Jan. 5. At Canterbury, Mr. Wm. Flackton, upwards of sixty years an eminent bookeller and stationer in that city. It, to the witnesses of an exemplary life, spent in the practice of virtue and religion, it is an happiness to observe a death most truly comfutable, it was the lot of those who best knew him to be fully gratified. He departed this life, after a short illness (succeeding a gradual decay), without a groan or struggle, beloved, esteemed, and regretted by all who knew him, at the age, nearly, of 89 years, possessing, till within a few hours of his death, his faculties, both of mind and body, in a very superior degree to most persons of his years. He was the last of an ancient and reputable family, and of a decent, though not learned, education. But he had much cultivated his mind by reading, which, with music and gardening, formed, almost to the very last, the solace of his leisure hours. His conversation was instructive, pleasant, and intelligent; and the cheerfulness of his temper never left him till the lamp of life was extinguished. During the course of his long life he was honoured with the patronage of many good and respectable characters; amongst others, the late pious and excellent Bp. Hone (while Dean of Canterbury) was often his visitor, and esteemed him much. In an earlier part of his life he was on terms of great intimacy and friendship with the ingenious and facetious Capt. Grose, and, like him, was possessed of a very happy vein of pleasantry and humour, bounded always with neatness and propriety. The late Sir William Young, while he resided near Canterbury, honoured him with his friendship, and ever treated him with marked partiality, which has been continued by his very respectable family and descendants to his latest years. As a bookfeller of the old school, he deserves to be spoken of with great respect; as a member of the Church of England, and sincerely and firmly persuaded of the great truths of Christianity, he would not suffer his shop to be polluted with impious or profligate publications. His turn of mind was extremely liberal; but he ever conceived it to be his duty to exert himself, both in public and private, to promote to the utmost the interests of Religion and Virtue. "Perhaps a truly religious and conscientious bookfeller can do more good than some are apt to imagine." His knowledge of scarce and valuable books was in general very good, though it suffered some ridicule in Gent. Mag. some years since, by his permitting a copy of "The lamentable Tragedy of Queen Dido" to be sold for two shillings. The writer of this article knows not the reason why this book sold afterwards for so enormous a price; and probably the writer of that, who called him "the ignorant bookfeller," was indebted for his knowledge to the fir made about it afterwards. In the early part of his life Mr. F. much studied and practised music, and, in his day, was reckoned a fine performer on the organ and violin. His compositions, though not suited, perhaps, to the taste of the present age, were looked upon, by his contemporaries, as possessing a refined and elegant taste. He was passionately attached to sacred music; and, in the choir books of Canterbury cathedral, are to be found several of his anthems and services, bearing evident marks of judgement and feeling. The institution of Sunday-schools in that city owes much to his early support and encouragement. He selected and composed those beautiful hymns and psalms which are now used by them, and generally admired for their simple and affecting melodies. In pecuniary aid, also, he was not wanting to that as well as other charities, private and public; and we may conclude his character by affirming, that he lived and died a warm friend, an honest and upright man, and a sincere Christian. His very curious collection of English and foreign heads, and other scarce and valuable prints (chiefly antique), will most probably be offered to the public.

daily journals, ever could have obtained insertion in a public newspaper. These, however, are few in comparison with the general contents of the pamphlet in question, from which we now proceed to extract some half dozen, as most calculated to afford amusement to our readers. We may add, that such is the rarity of Grose's Guide, although a tract of modern date, that we have never met with more than half a dozen copies of it, in a long and pretty extensive acquaintance with the book rarities of this description.

One of the most extraordinary advertisers in the year 1776, was Patence the dentist, who assured the public, through the Morning Chronicle, that he constantly took his medicines to preserve his own health, and that they bring those afflicted, or not afflicted, to perfect health, colour, and complexion.

Was mankind (he cries) to be made perfectly acquainted with its compositions, and process of making, which is so easy that the most stupid may prepare them, men, many of them, would not have such spindle-shank legs to walk upon, scarce able to carry their bodies; children would not be half destroyed before they are born, neither would you be plagued with dogmatical Latin, as *Pul. Rad. Rhoi.* or *Pome*; *solve in aqua font.* or *Hord. m. f.* a little fountain or sugar-apple-water, mixed with rhubarb; or destroyed with medical poison, or corrosive sublimate mercury: therefore as my scheme and motive is to relieve all mankind, and never add cruelty to affliction, so neither do I care who is angry or displeased.

Of Mr. Patence's proficiency in, and command of, the English language, the following is no mean specimen; and to this superiority we are perhaps to ascribe his contempt of the more ancient tongues.

Mr. Patence, Surgeon and Dentist to many thousand persons of all ranks and ages, having had twelve years practice on the teeth and gums, and practised anatomy and physic from his youth; whose superlative artificial and natural teeth, single ones, and whole sets are universally acknowledged throughout all Europe, to be not equalled for their formation, geniculation, longinquity of colour, never turning black, use in mastication, commonly called chewing and eating, perfectly perfecting pronunciation, impressing honour on themselves, felicitating exultation on

the wearers; for even his upper sets alone, he secures to the gums without springs, and when neither tooth nor root left, he being mechanically and anatomically acquainted with the whole structure (*probatum est*). Likewise his conval anorectal annexation in astringing the gums, or to cause them to grow firm, and unite to the teeth, by which he preserves them for life; instantaneously by an obstrusive method cleanses them, and eradicates from the mouth and parts appertaining all inflammatory and morbid matter, without the use of an iron or steel instrument, curing pains, fractures of the jaws and bones, and every exasperable acrimoniated affliction incident to the whole machine, of which the public have had multitudes of instances: therefore for the good of mankind only he publishes this advertisement: by your humble servant to command, Patence, No. 403, Strand, near Southampton-street. His universal medicine, 3s.

Our old friend Martin Van Butchell, whom many of our readers must remember mounted on a variegated poney, and taking the air on most Sundays in Hyde Park, was a formidable rival of Mr. Patence. Mr. Van Butchell lived in 1776 in the identical house, in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, in which, somewhere about 1815, he departed this life; and at the period of which we now speak, he not only advertised his own incomparable merits as a cautious curer of all diseases, but pronounced to the world that he had restored the ancient and useful process of embalming. As a proof of this, he embalmed his own wife, an equal testimony of his skill and affection, and as an additional instance of liberality, exhibited the remains of his deceased consort to the admiring world. Such was the curiosity excited by this singular exhibition that Mr. Van Butchell found it necessary to limit the admissions, and in the St. James's Chronicle of Oct. 19, 1776, the following advertisement appeared:

Van Butchell (not willing to be unpleasantly circumstanced, and wishing to convince some good minds they have been misinformed) acquaints the curious, no stranger can see his embalmed wife, unless (by a friend personally) introduced to himself, any day between nine and one, Sundays excepted.

Whether Mr. Van Butchell the younger, who, we perceive, practises for the good of his fellow creatures to

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1824.]

Advertisements Extraordinary.

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the present moment, still retains the invaluable remains of his beloved mother, we know not; but if such a treasure is yet in his possession, we trust he will lose no time in forwarding the old lady to the British Museum, in order that upon a careful comparison between the merits of the oriental and English mode of human pickling, that patriotic body the Society of Arts may have an opportunity of honouring the memory of his illustrious father by adjudging the gold medal to his no less celebrated successor.

Among the numerous advertisements for facilitating a happy union between the two sexes, no plan could be devised more likely to attract the notice of gentlemen on 'Change, than that offered by the proprietors of a house in Dover-street, who very gravely propose to such gentlemen as have their time and their thoughts solely engrossed by the magnitude of their concerns, "to carry on all courtships by proxy," at the moderate charge of five guineas entrance, and such a compensation, on the final termination of the affair, as may be reasonably expected, "where persons of condition and liberal sentiments are concerned." This plan is peculiarly adapted for such gentlemen as have neither time nor temper for the tedious forms of courtship, and to ladies whose personal charms appear to greater advantage in description than reality. Surely the members of the Outinian Society would do well to deliberate whether some such office might not once again be established, under the superintendence of their own president and committee; seeing that they could afford to do the business without the fee, and that the plan is quite as likely to bring about the great end of all their endeavours, as the learned and elaborate lecture they are so kind to deliver (gratis) to their admiring and fashionable audience.

In the Public Advertiser, April 16, 1776, appeared a matrimonial advertisement which exceeds, we suppose, any thing ever before or since made public:

A gentleman who hath filled two succeeding seats in Parliament, is near sixty years of age, lives in great splendour and hospitality, and from whom a considerable estate must pass if he dies without issue,

hath no objection to marry any widow or single lady, provided the party be of gentle birth, polite manners, and five, six, seven, or eight months gone in her pregnancy. Letters addressed to — Brecknock, Esq. at Will's Coffee-house, facing the Admiralty, will be honoured with due attention, secrecy, and every possible mark of respect.

The supposed author of this singular advertisement was Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. son of the well-known Lady Mary; and although the intelligent editor of the last Biographical Dictionary considers the story improbable, we confess we are not at all inclined to doubt its authenticity. Mr. Wortley's father by his will not only empowered his son to make a settlement on any woman he might marry, of 800*l.* a-year, but devised a very large estate in Yorkshire to any son of such marriage. In 1747, he sat in Parliament for the county of Huntingdon, and in 1754 for Bossiney, so that thus far the facts and the advertisement tally; nor will any conduct, however strange, appear improbable in a person who first abjured the Protestant, for the Roman Catholic, religion, and lastly, the latter for Mahometanism. Surely the odd stories told of Lady Mary and the seraglio could not be entirely fabrications, when her offspring savoured so strongly of the Mussulman?

We cannot quit this interesting subject, without inserting an invitation to the fair sex from some very honest fellow, who has contrived to indite the only matrimonial advertisement we ever yet saw that was not absolutely ridiculous:

Is there a girl of moderate fortune, who hath the good sense and generosity to prefer a good husband to a rich one, and whose delicacy is not so very refined as to prevent her answering this address? There is a young man of a liberal education, whose age is twenty-six, possessed of a sound constitution, a clear head and a kind heart, who would be happy in her acquaintance. Direct P. Q. at the Coffee-house in Castle-street, Leicester Fields—Morning Post, July 5, 1777.

Perhaps, however, one of the most amusing in all Captain Grose's collection is an advertisement for a subscription for the purchase of a fire-engine, which he declares was written by the mayor of a celebrated University:

GROSE (F.) Antiquities of England and Wales, illustrated by many hundred fine engravings of Castles, Abbeys, Churches, Ruins, maps, etc., portrait of Grose by Bartolozzi, with the Supplement, 8 vols, 4to, calf, gilt backs, fine set (1787) £4/10/-

Notes & Queries 26 Sept 1931.

A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue. By Francis Grose. Edited with biographical and critical essay and commentary by Eric Partridge. (The Scholartis Press, £1 12s. net.).

THE text of the Dictionary is that of the third edition, published in 1796, which there is good reason to suppose, contains Grose's own corrigenda and addenda to the second edition of 1788, though published some five years after his death. The work was re-issued in 1811 (adding little to its substance), and in 1823, by Pierce Egan, when there were made considerable additions, but of typically early-nineteenth century matter. Mr. Partridge has adopted the convenient method of enclosing his commentary in brackets and printing it straight on, in the same type, after Grose's Text. Some of his notes are rather slight: take that on Barnacle for instance; and some of his suggestions are fantastic, as, for example, that "arch duke" for "a comical or eccentric fellow" was "possibly suggested by the Duke in Measure for Measure." But he contributes some useful illustrations from his great stores of modern slang; quotes appositely from recent work on words and idioms, particularly from Professor Weekley's; and gives good reminders to show, on the one hand, where eighteenth-century slang and cant echoed the slang of Shakespeare's day, and, on the other, where it furnished later writers, notably, of course, Scott, with a picturesque vocabulary more or less historically correct. With the aid of all this some useful minor studies might be worked out, especially on the proportion and the type of the words from eighteenth-century slang which have now come to take rank as "good English." Grose himself gives "a bore" as one example of "late fashionable words" among the great vulgar "which are likely to vanish without leaving a trace behind."

Whether, now we have the Oxford English Dictionary and the English Dialect Dictionary, it can seriously be claimed that this is still, for us, "one of the most valuable books in our language," and whether, since there are five earlier editions of it to be consulted (the interesting matters besides being pretty well all incorporated in the two great dictionaries we have mentioned) it was really necessary to have a reprint of it, is a question different people will answer differently.

The Dictionary is presented unbowdlerised. Its coarseness, as is well known, is excessive, both in quality and quantity. To say that

the proportion of offensive matter to the whole is small is a considerable understatement. The book, however, has been printed by private subscription, and the edition is limited; "in order that not even the most censorious may (justifiably) take exception," Mr. Partridge says.

We hardly know what is meant by praise of Grose's scholarship as shown in this particular work, nor altogether what by praise of his wit. But a broad humanity does certainly appear in it as well as some humour, a zealous industry, and a genuine flair for words. Mr. Partridge's sympathetic sketch of the writer's life and character serves, as it were, to gather up these impressions into a rather whimsical portrait.

The volume is beautifully printed and attractively got up, and a rather long list of corrigenda and consideranda appended to it attests less the occasional somnolence of the printer or his reader than the determination of the editor to have the work correct to the very last comma, accent or hyphen.

Notes and Queries 30 May 1931.

GROSE FAMILY.—Can any reader supply me with a pedigree of the Grose family? Francis Grose, the antiquary, had two sons. Francis, the elder, raised the New South Wales Corps, and was also Lieutenant-Governor of N.S.W. He left Australia for England in 1794, and subsequently served in Ireland and Gibraltar, being appointed major-general in 1805. He retired four years later and died in 1814. Nothing is known concerning his whereabouts between 1809 and 1814: can any reader supply details or furnish particulars from Croydon Crooks (Surrey) parish registers relating to him?

New Zealand.

HENRY BATESON.

GROSE FAMILY (clx. 335).—If any pedigree of this family has been printed prior to the year 1903 mention of it will be found in 'The Genealogist's Guide to Printed Pedigrees' by G. W. Marshall, 1903.

In my collection of bookplates I have one of a Grose, but as there is no name on it I do not know which member of the family used it.

It is not a modern one and, but for the fact that it bears the cadency mark for the third son of the first house, viz. a mullet, I should take it to be the bookplate used by Francis Grose, F.S.A. the antiquary, of Richmond, Co. Surrey.

The arms granted to him in 1756 were: Or, on a mount between two lesser ones vert a lamb sable, holding with the dexter foot a banner ermine charged with a cross flechee gules. Crest. On a mount vert a lamb holding a banner, as in the arms.

In the bookplate I have, only the metal of the field and the ermine banner are shown correctly, the tinctures of the charges are not given, and there are differences in one or two respects from the descriptions given in the books I have looked these arms up in. For instance, in the bookplate the banner is held by the sinister foot, and the cross on the banner is "entailed" instead of "fleechee."

Again, in the bookplate the lamb is towards the sinister, both in the arms and the crest. This is not mentioned in any of the descriptions I have read. I wonder if any of your readers could tell me in which direction the lambs should be in these particular arms?

Under the arms is the following motto: *Innocens sed semper invictus*. Your correspondent says that the antiquary had two sons. Had he a third son, and is the bookplate I have the one he used?

S. P.

Captain Francis Grose 1731-1791

was noted for his Falstaff-like figure, wit and good fellowship

A huge, hearty, laughing figure canonised in Burns' poetry

with whom he was a great friend

His children were

Capt. Onslow Grose

Lieut. Francis Grose

Mary Caroline Grose.

Grose was a fellow of the

Society of Antiquaries

and endeavoured to get

Samuel Ireland elected

to that Society in two hard-fought campaigns but without success. Fysh de Burgh, the

brother of Mrs. Freeman was himself a fellow - he had disowned his sister Ann Coppinger (Mrs. Freeman) because of her illicit connection and doubtless blackballed Samuel's election in consequence.

Grose died of apoplexy in Nathaniel Hone's house in Dublin.

Grose was in the habit of going to the King's Arms Tavern, Holborn opposite Newton Street at which place Jack Emery (the actor) was a frequent visitor until his death.

The back parlour of the "Feathers" public-house which stood on the ~~site~~ side of Leicester Fields (so called from Fred^r. P. of Wales who inhabited Leicester House) was also frequented by Grose as well as Stuart, the Athenian Traveller, Scott, the marine painter, old Oram of the Board of Works, Luke Sullivan, miniature painter, M^r. Heorne draughtsman of antiquities, Nathaniel Smith (J. T. Smith's father) Henderson the actor, Morris, the silversmith, John Ireland, then a watchmaker in Maiden Lane and Baker of St. Paul's Churchyard, Bartolozzi collector. When this Inn was demolished for Dibden's Theatre - the frequenters adjourned to the Coach & Horses in Castle St. Leicester Fields, thence to Gerrard St. and from there to the Blue Posts in Dean Street

Gent's Mag. Feb. 1798

1798. Jan. 5. At Canterbury, Mr. Wm.

Flackton, upwards of sixty years an eminent bookeller and stationer in that city. It, to the witnesses of an exemplary life, spent in the practice of virtue and religion, it is an happiness to observe a death most truly comortable, it was the lot of those who best knew him to be fully gratified. He departed this life, after a short illness (succeeding a gradual decay), without a groan or struggle, beloved, esteemed, and regretted by all who knew him, at the age, nearly, of 80 years, puffing, till within a few hours of his death, his faculties, both of mind and body, in a very superior degree to most persons of his years. He was the last of an ancient and reputable family, and of a decent, though not learned, education. But he had much cultivated his mind by reading, which, with music and gardening, formed, almost to the very last, the solace of his leisure hours. His conversation was instructive, pleasant, and intelligent; and the cheerfulness of his temper never left him till the lamp of life was extinguished. During the course of his long life he was honoured with the patronage of many good and respectable characters; amongst others, the late pious and excellent Bp. Hone (while dean of C. nterbury) was often his visitor, and esteemed him much. In an earlier part of his life he was on terms of great intimacy and friendship with the ingenious and facetious Capt. Grose, and, like him, was preferred of a very happy vein of pleasantry and humour, bounded always with neatness and propriety. The late Sir William Young, while he resided near Canterbury, honoured him with his friendship, and ever treated him with marked partiality, which has been continued by his very respectable family and descendants to his latest years. As a bookeller of the old school, he deserves to be spoken of with great respect; as a member of the Church of England, and sincerely and firmly persuaded of the great truths of Christianity, he would not suffer his shop to be polluted with impious or profligate publications. His turn of mind was extremely liberal; but he ever conceived it to be his duty to exert himself, both in public and private, to promote to the utmost the interests of Religion and Virtue. "Perhaps a truly religious and conscientious book-eller can do more good than some are apt to imagine." His knowledge of science and valuable books was in general very good, though it suffered some eclipse in Gent. Mag. some years since, by his permitting a copy of "The lamentable Tragedy of Queen Dido" to be sold for two shillings.

The writer of this article knows not the reason why this book sold afterwards for so enormous a price; and probably the writer of *that*, who called him "the ignorant book-eller," was indebted for his knowledge to the Air made about it afterwards. In the early part of his life Mr. F. much studied and practised music, and, in his day, was reckoned a fine performer on the organ and violin. His compositions, though not suited, perhaps, to the taste of the present age, were looked upon, by his contemporaries, as possessing a refined and elegant taste. He was passionately attached to sacred music; and, in the choir books of Canterbury cathedral, are to be found several of his anthems and services, bearing evident marks of judgement and feeling. The institution of Sunday-schools in that city owes much to his early support and encouragement. He selected and composed those beautiful hymns and psalms which are now used by them, and generally admired for their simple and affecting melodies. In pecuniary aid, also, he was not wanting to that as well as other charities, private and public; and we may conclude his character by affirming, that he lived and died a warm friend, an honest and upright man, and a sincere Christian. His very curious collection of English and foreign heads, and other scarce and valuable prints (chiefly autents), will most probably be offered to the publick.

The Riff-Raff of Speech.*

Gentlemen.—I have been favoured by its editor with a copy of the work named below, with a request that I should say something about it in this page. The volume, handsome and beautifully printed, is for private circulation only. That is because this "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," compiled by Francis Grose in 1785 and finally revised by him in 1796, answers so faithfully to its title that it contains a great number of words and definitions which, in St. Paul's phrase, are "not convenient" or, in later parlance, are not fitted for ears polite. The edition is limited to 560 copies "in order that not even the most censorious may (justifiably) take exception to this reprint of one of the most valuable books in our language." There enough is said, and I am glad that Mr. Partridge feels confident that the number of uncensorious persons in these islands is as high as he puts it. From these let him fear not slander, censure rash.

Outcast words.

In truth there is nothing shocking in a dictionary of the vulgar tongue that does not stick at the ultra-vulgar. One might as well denounce a sewer-man for his occupation, or a doctor because some of his cases are repulsive. It is in their day's work, and it is equally part of a philologist's work to record and study words which, though usually classed as "indecent," have passed into the language and even into its classical literature. Nor can it be improper for me to refer to the subject, however carefully I must handle it. This journal stands for decency of speech all the time, but not for that deafness which is not deaf, or for that sort of moral indignation which is itself immoral because not true to life. A book of this kind is not a free entertainment, it is a museum to which admission is properly restricted. The older I get the more intolerant I become of humbug. John Camden Hotten, one of Grose's earliest critics, wrote: "The great fault of Grose's book consists in the author not contenting himself with slang and cant terms, but inserting every 'smutty' and offensive word that could be discovered." This is unjust and unreasonable. No such classification as Hotten's is possible to a student, nor is it, in the end, contributory to truth. I agree with Mr. Partridge's opinion that "Grose took any vulgarity that came his way without going out of his way to take any and every vulgarity." He did not go out with a muck rake, though, of necessity, he raked in much garbage. In short, he was a scholar and very much a gentleman. And, finally, indecency does not depend on the use of indecent words. A certain novel, written in Grose's own period (and in excellent style), is indecent from end to end, yet it does not contain one word which, in itself, could not be uttered in a drawing-room. I am not ashamed to have read it, because it is my

business to understand things that pertain to literature, and thereafter to speak of them, so far as need be, in words of truth and soberness. Discussion of words used by Chaucer, Shakespeare, Montaigne, Rabelais, Fielding, Herriek, Burns, and Walt Whitman, and even by inferior or nameless folk-writers, is poles apart from pornography. Grose had predecessors in this field which in our time has been thoroughly explored in the joint labours of William Ernest Henley and John S. Farmer.

A man of the world.

Captain Grose saw that a great deal of our people's history and human nature was preserved in what he called the Vulgar Tongue, which, he said, consists of two parts: "the first is the Cant Language, called sometimes Pedlars' French or St. Giles's Greek; the second, those burlesque phrases, quaint allusions, and nick-names for persons, things, and places, which, from long uninterrupted usage, are made classical by prescription." Cant Language was the language of criminals and the lowest types, and was mainly a secret code which only those who used it could understand. But the second, "burlesque," class of words came from "soldiers on the long march, seamen at the capstern, ladies disposing of their fish, and the colloquies of a Gravesend boat." In short, Grose was a complete man of the world, turned lexicographer. He kept his eyes and ears open wherever he fought, sketched (for he was a clever artist), or travelled. He was the gentleman to whom Burns referred in his oft-quoted lines:—

Hear, Land o' Cakes, and brither Scots,
Frae Maidenkirke to Johnny Groat's;
If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rido you tent it;
A chiel's amang you, taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

Antiquary and joker.

Born in Middlesex just two hundred years ago, Francis Grose, oddly enough, was the son of a well-to-do Swiss jeweller who settled in Richmond, Surrey, and is said to have fitted up the coronation crown of George II. Francis received a classical education and an art-training at Shipley's famous drawing school in London. Then he went soldiering in his madcap way. "His only account books," he said, were his hip-pockets: into that on the right hand he put what he received; from the left-hand pocket he disbursed.

Despite the largeness of his pockets, he did not find this a very satisfactory method, for the unscrupulous imposed on him." He seems, in these earlier years, to have lived very much the life of one of Smollett's wandering heroes, and like them he learned his way about a mixed world. In after years he was distinguished by his enormous physical bulk and his conviviality. "The greatest antiquary, joker, and porter-drinker of his day" was a friend's description of the "chief," who, with his servant, Bateh, explored the most esoteric London slums and "made themselves" (says Pierce Egan) "as affable and jolly as the rest of the motley crew among the beggars, cadgers, thieves, etc., who at that time infested the 'Holy Land' [St. Giles's] . . . In short, wherever a 'bit of life' could be seen to advantage, or the 'knowledge-box of the Captain' obtain anything like a 'new light' respecting mankind, he felt himself happy, and did not think his time misapplied." Yet this wanderer was a recognized scholar, an industrious topographer, an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a favourite in the best London circles. His "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" did not escape censure, but, as Mr. Partridge says, "he probably realized that many would speak ill of him, yet he had the courage to persist in what, with his clarity of vision and antiquarian background, he could hardly have failed to see was a work of great importance."

Odds and ends.

The Dictionary reeks with curious information. Thus a *bull* is explained as referring to one Obadiah Bull, "a blundering lawyer of London, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII." Ireland came to be recognized as the true home of the "bull," which reached its apotheosis in Sir Boyle Roche's famous speech in the House of Commons: "Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat. I see it floating in the air. But I'll nip it in the bud." Milton uses the word *bull* for blunder, but I cannot give the reference. The smash-and-grab bandits who now trouble London had their exact counterparts in Grose's time; they were called "glaziers." "Led by the nose," a common phrase to-day, is traced by Grose to the method of leading tame bears about the streets.

A pawnbroker was a "Pontius Pilate," a grocer a "Split-fig." It is surprising to find "Sweetheart" derived from "a sweet cake in the shape of a heart." A parson who preached long sermons was a Spoil Pudding who kept his congregation till the home puddings were overdone. "Lord Mansfield's Teeth" was the popular name for the chevaux de frise round the top of the wall of the King's Bench Prison for debtors.

Very many of the words collected by Grose are now quite obsolete, but one is liable to find them in old books that are still widely read. I have never yet, however, known the head to be called the Idea Pot, or a school-master a Haberdasher of Pronouns.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN O' LONDON.

March 15th 1924.

FRANCIS GROSE.—Is there any authority for a statement in a recent bookseller's catalogue that the 'Academy for Grown Horsemen,' by Geoffrey Gambado (*pseud.* of Henry W. Bunbury) has been attributed to Francis Grose, the author of 'The Antiquities of England and Wales' (1797), etc.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

* "A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue." By Captain Francis Grose. Edited with a Biographical and Critical Sketch and an Extensive Commentary by Eric Partridge, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon). (For Private Subscribers: the Scholaris Press, at 40, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.)

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

Mr. URBAN, 1797. Nov. 15.
As you have noticed the disputes subsisting in the Society of Antiquaries respecting Mr. Wyatt, I cannot refrain expressing my sentiments on the subject.

The above gentleman being rejected was not an event without precedent; and, unless some persons had interfered in the ballot who were not qualified, the steps which his over-zealous friends have taken must be highly offensive to every gentleman who wishes to see that decency and order preserved inviolate which has always characterized their meetings. Not contented with proposing this gentleman again (in a former instance considered as a gross insult), great pains have been taken to cast reflections on Mr. Carter, who is considered as the principal cause of Mr. Wyatt's non-admission. When he was employed, two years since, to preserve the cathedral of Durham to future times by his exquisite views, he was informed, by the Dignitaries thereof, of the intended alterations, viz. the destruction of the chapter-house, and a chapel at the West end, over the river, for the purpose of making a walk. On his return, with a laudable zeal, he laid his sketches before the Society, and related the circumstance, in hopes of averting the impending mischief; and, I am firmly persuaded, this has been the means of their preservation; in which case, how great is the obligation of the Society, and every admirer of the venerable structure in question! From this plain statement, you may imagine how much my feelings were hurt at our meeting, Nov. 9, where Mr. Carter's conduct was pronounced by a member to be highly offensive, in presuming to disturb the Society by noticing what the dean and chapter of a cathedral thought proper to do in the alteration or new-modeling their church; that any interference on their part was impertinent; and moving, that the usual compliment of their thanks should be refused for a communication, accompanying a fine drawing of the chapel saved from demolition.

I looked around for some friend to rise in vindication of an amiable and well-meaning individual (whose modesty disarmed him); but in vain. This I consider an ungrateful return for the labours of a man to whom the Society is indebted in the highest degree for productions unrivalled in his line, which justly rank him among its most valuable members. In proof of this, the last of their publications, the Cathedral of Exeter, is sufficient. Mr. Wyatt's second testimonial, signed by 19 names, will soon be decided upon; when it is hoped no steps will be taken to elect him by a boisterous combination; to which, if any persons feel themselves inclined, let them reflect that such conduct may insult, but can never intimidate, men as duly authorized as themselves to judge, and act accordingly. A MEMBER.

In the same vault are deposited the remains of
MAGGAT & his wife.
She was daughter of Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, in the county of Chester, bart.
She died Nov. 11, 1786,
in the 78th year of her age.
Yours, &c. S. SHAW, jun.

Mr. URBAN, 1797. Oct. 16.
YOUR readers, who have any know edge of, or regard for, our national antiquities, of whatever communion they may be, are much obliged to Mr. Milner, for his candid and unbiassed statement, p. 638, of the disputes in the Society of Antiquaries respecting the election of Mr. Wyatt. If he was present at the time of his being proposed a second time, it may be questioned if he has given you the whole that passed, or the violence with which the debates were conducted; thinking, perhaps very justly, that the force of the arguments on both sides would be better felt by the several disputants on cool reflection. But are you not willing to hope that Mr. W. is not so ambitious to disturb the peace or counteract the very institution of the Society, as certain of his warm friends and patrons are for him? He, probably,

GROSE (Francis, antiquary) A.L.S., 1 p. 4to., June 2nd, 1796, to M. LEWIS, £1. 5s
Should the proposals I have made to his Royal Highness the Duke of York for recruiting an augmentation of the two companies to the New South Wales Corps be submitted to your consideration, it is proper I should inform you that I do not receive that sum in lieu of the nomination could the Business be arranged.

April 23.
Being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries met, for the election of Council and Officers for the year ensuing; when Ten Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Old Council were continued: with the addition of the following Members as New Council: Alexander Aubert, Esq. F.R.S. Heneage Earl of Aylesford, F.R.S. Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R.S. Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F.R.S. John Caley, Esq. Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. James Earl of Fife, F.R.S. Samuel Lysons, Esq. Charles Duke of Norfolk, F.R.S. Rev. Thomas-William Wright, M.A.—Officers: Earl of Leicester, President; John Topham, Esq. Treasurer; Richard Gough, Esq. Director; Rev. John Brand, Rev. T. W. Wright,

Gent's Mag. April 1785.

Saturday 23.

This day being St. George's day, and the anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, after a contest of four hours for the chair, such as was never known before, and it is hoped, for the honour and interest of so respectable a body, will never happen again, the Earl of Leicester was re-elected President by a decided majority.

The State of the Ballot, as given in the Public Advertiser of April 27.
The House of Commons.
11 of Old Council.
* Geo. E. of Leicester 67

T. Aftle, Esq; 103
* Hon. Daines Barrington 59
J. Brand, M. A. 94
* O. S. Brereton, Esq; 56

E. Bridgen, Esq; 104
J. Douglas, D. D. 51

R. Gough, Esq; 104
E. King, Esq; 104
Mich. Lort, D. D. 104
W. Norris, M. A. 106

10 of New Council.
* T. Anguith, Esq; 52
C. G. Ld. Arden, 47
Sir G. Baker, Bt. 52

* J. Ld. Cardiff 47
* Fra. Marq. of Carmarthen 55
* C. Combe, M.D. 55
* J. Frere, Esq; 52
* G. E. of Harcourt 104
* W. H. Herberden, M.D. 56
J. Hewett, M. A. 45

* Tho. Brand Hollis, Esq; 56
* Edm. Turnor, jun. Esq; 52
R. Weston, Esq; 48
R. Willet, Esq; 48
R. H. Sir J. E. Wilmot 49

N. B. Those marked with an asterisk were the Council returned; so that it appears that 15 of Mr. King's list were returned. Mr. King did not offer himself to be elected as President, nor was understood to have any intention to do so, till by some particular circumstances he was induced to take that step on the day of election; and during the course of the election it was determined, by the Old Council, that a single mark on the list against the Earl of Leicester's name should be interpreted to be a double vote, both to elect his Lordship on the Council, and also as President: in consequence of which, all the neutral votes were turned against Mr. King, and also all those where on the lists by mistake the officers were omitted at the end of the lists.

The Officers elected were,
President, The Earl of Leicester 62
Mr. King 37
Director, R. Gough, Esq;
W. Norris, M. A.
Secretaries, J. Brand, M. A.

A Correspondent, on reading in the Public Advertiser the above state of the ballot, observes, that there manifestly appears to be two or three errors; for that the putting down the names of those that were double-listed, prevents the matter appearing so clear as it ought to do. Mr. King, it is true, had fifteen out of twenty-one: but as Lord Harcourt and Mr. Aftle, and all the officers, were in both lists, it requires some consideration to understand properly the event. It may soon be understood, however, by leaving them out in drawing the conclusion; for then it will appear, that of the new members brought in on the new council, Lord Leicester brought in *ibidem* only, whereas Mr. King brought in *six*, which is exactly *twice* to one. Mr. Jackson, who was put down on Mr. King's list as chosen, was not elected; and there was also another error, which arose probably on the calling up of the poll; for it appears clearly, upon mathematical calculation, that there could be but 104 who voted in all, and therefore Mr. Aftle's number 108, and Mr. Norris's number 106, must both have been mistakes, though of no consequence. Public Advertiser.

Gent's Mag. April 1786

Monday 24.

This day was observed as the anniversary of St. George (which fell on the Sunday preceding) by the Society of Antiquaries; when, agreeable to a newly adopted mode of election, conformable to that practised at the Royal Society, whereby three lists, of the Old Council, the New Council, and of the Officers, were put into separate boxes, the following persons were elected.

OLD COUNCIL.
The Earl of Leicester, F. R. S.
Thomas Aftle, Esq. F. R. S.
Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.
The Rev. John Brand, M. A.
Owen Salusbury Brereton, F. R. S.
Edward Brudge, Esq. F. R. S.
Richard Gough, Esq. F. R. S.
Michael Lort, D. D. F. R. S.
Rev. William Norris, M. A.
John Peachy, Esq. F. R. S.
John Topham, Esq. F. R. S.

NEW COUNCIL.
George Lord Arden, F. R. S.
John Lord Bishop of Bangor, F. R. S.
Guilavus Brander, Esq. F. R. S.
John Lord Cardiff.
Rev. John Douglas, D. D. F. R. S.
R. Banks Hodgkinson, F. R. S.
Richard Jackson, Esq.
George Duke of Montagu, F. R. S.
Sir William Mulgrave, Bart. F. R. S.
Richard Warren, M. D. F. R. S.

OFFICERS.
The Earl of Leicester, President.
Edward Bridgen, Esq. Treasurer.
Richard Gough, Esq. Director.
William Norris, M. A. Secretary.
John Brand, M. A. ditto.

Mr. Barrington having resigned his place at the Council, and as Vice President; and Mr. King being left out of the House-list.

Saturday 23. April 1791

Being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries met at Somerset-house, for the purpose of electing the council and officers for the year ensuing, pursuant to their charter when the following gentlemen were chosen.

Of the old council continued: Earl of Leicester, John Brand, M. A. Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. Richard Gough, Esq. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. Samuel Lysons, Esq. John Topham, Esq. Thomas William Wright, M. A.

New council: Frederick Barnard, Esq. Sir William Burrell, Bart. Samuel Denne, M. A. Richard Farmer, D. D. Christopher Hawkins, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, John Peachy, Esq. William Southouse, Esq. Earl of Stamford, Joseph Windham, Esq.

Officers: Earl of Leicester, President; John Topham, Esq. Treasurer; Richard Gough, Esq. Director; John Brand, M. A. Secretary; Thomas William Wright, M. A. Secretary.

Gent's Mag. May and June 1781

222 List of the present Members of the Antiquarian Society.

List of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. [See the Council in our list, p. 194.]

A
DAM, Robert, Esq; F. R. S.
Aldborough, Edward, Esq; F. R. S.
Allan, George, Esq;
Andrews, James Petit, Esq;
Annesley, Francis, Esq;
Alhby, George, B. D.
Aftle, Thomas, Esq; F. R. S.
Austen, Robert, Esq;
Bacon, John, Esq;
Baker, Sir George, bart. M. D. F. R. S.
Banks, Sir Joseph, bart. Pr. R. S.
Barnard, Mr. Thomas Allen,
Barrett, Mr. William,
Bartlett, Mr. Benjamin,
Bayntun, William, Esq;
Beaumont, Richard Henry, Esq;
Beckwith, Mr. Josiah,
Bennet, Rich. Hen. Alex. Esq; F. R. S.
Bentham, Jeremiah, Esq;
Bentham, James, M. A.
Bendley, James, Esq;
Blackborne, Levett, Esq;
Blackett, Sir Edward, bart.
Blair, John, D. LL. F. R. S.
Blake, John, Esq;
Blizard, Mr. William,
Boston, Frederick lord, D. LL.
Bott, Edmund, Esq;
Bowie, John, M. A.
Boys, William, Esq;
Braithwaite, Daniel, Esq;
Brand, John, B. A.
Brander, Gustavus, Esq; F. R. S.
Bray, William, Esq;
Brent, Edward, Esq;
Brockett, William, Esq;
Brooke, John Charles, Esq;
Brownlow, Brownlow lord,
Burgh, Fyfe, Esq;
Burrell, William, Esq; D. LL.
Burrow, Sir James, knt. F. R. S.
Burrow, William, B. D.
Butler, Charles, Esq;
Calamy, Edmund, Esq;
Calvert, Augustus, D. LL.
Calvert, Peter, D. LL. Dean of the Archb.
Cardiff, John lord,
Carmarthen, Francis marquis of,
Carnac, Gen. John, F. R. S.
Carter, Francis, Esq;
Cavendish, Henry, Esq; F. R. S.
Cauldwell, Ralph, Esq;
Chamberlain, William, Esq;
Chamberlayne, Edward, Esq;
Chandler, Richard, D. D.
Chapman, Thomas, Esq;
Charlemount, James earl of, F. R. S.
Child, Robert, Esq;
Chowne, Thomas, Esq;
Claxton, John, Esq;
Cockburne, Sir James, bart.
Cole, William, M. A.
Colebrooke, Sir George, bart.

Colman, William, D. D.
Combe, Mr. Charles, F. R. S.
Connell, James, Esq; F. R. S.
Constable, William, Esq; F. R. S.
Cooper, Sir Grey, bart.
Corbin, Francis, Esq;
Cotton, Robert Salusbury, Esq; F. R. S.
Craddock, Joseph, Esq; M. A.
Crofts, Thomas, M. A. F. R. S.
Cullum, Rev. Sir John, bart. M. A. F. R. S.
Cunningham, M. D.
Cunningham, Timothy, Esq;
Currier, John, Esq;
Cuthbert, John, Esq; F. R. S.
Dacre, Thomas lord,
Dalrymple, Alexander, Esq; F. R. S.
Dalton, Richard, Esq;
Dargent, James, M. D. F. R. S.
Darker, John, Esq; F. R. S.
Dawkins, Henry, Esq; D. LL. F. R. S.
Le Despencer, Francis lord, D. LL. F. R. S.
Disney, John, D. D.
Dixon, George, D. D.
Doiben, John English, Esq;
Dore, Peter, Esq;
Dormer, Robert, Esq;
Douce, Francis, Esq;
Douglas, James, Esq;
Douglas, John, D. D. F. R. S.
Drake, William, M. A.
Duane, Matthew, Esq; F. R. S.
Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, D. LL. F. R. S.
Durham, John lord bishop of,
Dunoure, Lieut. Col. John,
Earle, William Benson, Esq; F. R. S.
Echlin, Sir Henry, bart.
Edmondson, Joseph, Esq;
Edwards, Thomas, Esq;
Elliot, Mr. John,
Ellis, John, Esq; F. R. S.
Ellex, Mr. James,
Exeter, Brownlow earl of, F. R. S.
Farmer, Richard, D. D.
Felton, Samuel, Esq; F. R. S.
Fenn, John, Esq;
de Ferrars, George lord,
Feuilletau, William, Esq;
Fitzherbert, Alleyne, Esq;
Foley, Thomas Talbot, Esq;
Franklin, Benjamin, D. LL. F. R. S.
Frederick, Sir Cha. F. R. S. Knight of the Bath,
Frere, John, Esq; F. R. S.
Gale, William, Esq;
Gifford, Andrew, D. D.
Godschall, William Mann, Esq; F. R. S.
Grantham, Thomas lord,
Green, Valentine, Esq;
Greville, hon. Charles, F. R. S.
Griffin, Philip, B. LL.
Grose, Daniel, Esq;
Grose, Francis, Esq;
Grose, John, Esq;
Gunning, Mr. John,
Haftwell, Edward, Esq;
Hallifax, Mr. Robert,
Hamersley, Hugh, Esq;
Hamilton, Anthony, D. D. F. R. S.
Hamilton,

Josh Bough being a member, Samuel Ireland living with his sister - does this account for S. I's refusal from the Anty. Society

probably, is conscious that he is only displaying his own skill in all the alterations he makes, and the boldness with which he proposes to alter the structure, regardless of the general effect of his art on the beauty or proportions of the building; and that, where he blocks up two transepts, he provides support for tottering arches or towers.

Without pretending to any historic knowledge of styles, dates, armorial bearings, monumental inscriptions, and a thousand other essentials in antiquarian lore; without even having read enough to inform himself that the true figure of a Christian church is a Christian cross, his aim is to form a creature of his own fancy; and, when we want a new cathedral, or a new chapel to a new or old college, let him, in God's name, be the builder of it. But let not his admirers attempt to persuade the Society of Antiquaries that he is not hostile to Gothic architecture, or that, compared with Grecian, Gothic architecture is barbarism, or that Mr. W.'s architecture is superior to both. Let them not go about to vindicate the indecent adulation of the dead, and the absurd confusion of the arts of our age with another, or the frivolous conversion of a church-yard into a bowling-green or parterre, where Mr. Peck or Mr. R. may share the palm with Mr. W. Let not gratitude to Mr. W. for planning, if he did plan, a room for the Society of Antiquaries to meet in, overcome every other consideration; or the fear that the influx of a high tide into the Society's coal-cellars will not be removed if Mr. W. is not made an A.S.S. influence them to sanction the destruction of their own principal and primary objects. Should some *petit-maitre* of a record-keeper arise and recommend the consigning to the flames all those of our national archives which are too thick covered with dust, or want too much washing or retelling for his delicate fingers or eyes to attempt, and affirm boldly, and once for all, that, beyond such a period, they are of no use; had he ever so many

* Was not the whole of the new building at Somerset-place planned and executed by Sir William Chambers? and is not the above advertisement for the failure of any part of it afterwards, when the fall of the Royal Academy's apartments might have involved all the better Societies in one common ruin?

partisans in both houses of parliament, or on the episcopal bench; who would sacrifice their own judgement to his, or, it may be, having no judgement of their own, be guided by him, should the Society of Antiquaries abet the havoc?

Once more then let me indulge the supposition that it is not Mr. W. but his eager friends, who are thus rashly, and without due consideration, pushing him into that learned Society, instituted, if we believe their foundation-chapter, for the sole purpose of "mutual improvement in the study of antiquity and the history of former times, which have ever been esteemed highly commendable and useful, not only to improve the minds of men, but also to incite them to virtuous and noble actions, and such as may hereafter render them famous and worthy examples to late posterity," nor for the sanction of confusion in all historic evidence of Art, Science, and History. For, put the case, that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster were once persuaded to fancy that the removal of an aisle or a transept, or even of Henry the Seventh's chapel, were essential to the new organization of their church, the Pantheon of national merit in every kind and degree, in all the affairs of this great scene of life, from the patriot to the player; would not the publick resent the havoc of so many superb memorials which have been, from time to time, raised at the public expence, or from the purses of individual, to the no small emolument of the reverend and learned members of that and every other ecclesiastical foundation?

It is in the recollection of the Society of Antiquaries, how one impudent man was attempted to be forced in by another of the same description, who gloried in the attempt, which the Society had the virtue to resist with success. If the rage of equalization has not extended itself completely over literature, or avarice dazzled the eyes of a learned body to forget that Merit has claims beyond Wealth; we will hope there is at least one Learned Body, which does not indiscriminately embrace, with the pliancy and frenzy of fashion, those whom private opinion does not view with the undilating eye of public opinion, or sacrifice merit to name. If the conduct of a man subject of

GROSE (Francis, antiquary) A.L.S., 1 p. 4to., June 2nd, 1796, to M. LEWIS, £1. 5s

"Should the proposals I have made to his Royal Highness the Duke of York for recruiting an augmentation of the two companies to the New South Wales Corps be submitted to your consideration, it is proper I should inform you that I do not estimate the value of the officers' commissions at more than £2,300—and I shall consider it a very great accommodation to receive that sum in lieu of the nomination could the Business be arranged."

April 27.

Being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries met, for the election of Council and Officers for the year ensuing; when Ten Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Old Council were continued: with the addition of the following Members as New Council: Alexander Aubert, Esq. F.R.S. Heneage Earl of Aylesford, F.R.S. Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R.S. Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F.R.S.

John Caley, Esq. Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. James Earl of Fife, F.R.S. Samuel Lysons, Esq. Charles Duke of Norfolk, F.R.S. Rev. Thomas-William Wright, M.A.—Officers: Earl of Leicester, President; John Topham, Esq. Treasurer; Richard Gough, Esq. Director; Rev. John Brand, Rev. T. W. Wright,

April 1785.

List of the present Members of the Antiquarian Society. 223

Hamilton, hon. Sir William, F.R.S. Knight of the Bath.
Hampton, Robert viscount, F.R.S.
Hannmer, Sir Walden, bart.
Harcourt, George earl,
Hardinge, George, Esq.
Hardwicke, Philip earl of, F.R.S.
Hardwick, Mr. Thomas,
Harrison, Matthew, Esq.
Hasted, Edward, Esq. F.R.S.
Hawkins, Mr. George,
Heath, Benjamin, M.A. F.R.S.
Heberden, William, M.D. F.R.S.
Henley, Samuel, M.A.
Hewett, John, Esq.
Hoare, Richard, Esq.
Hodgkinson, Robert Banks, Esq. F.R.S.
Holford, Peter, Esq. F.R.S.
Hollis, Thomas Brand, Esq. F.R.S.
Holwell, William, M.A.
Hulse, Edward, Esq.
Hunter, William, M.D. F.R.S.
Huntingdon, Francis earl of, F.R.S.
Hutchinson, William, Esq.
Hussey, Mr. John,
Jacob, Edward, Esq.
James, Sir William, bart. F.R.S.
Jebb, Sir Richard, bart. M.D. F.R.S.
Jeffs, William, B.D.
Jenkins, Mr. Thomas,
Jones, Thomas, Esq.
Ireland, Richard lord primate of, Esq.
Keate, George, Esq. F.R.S.
Kiechel, Mr. Matt. Lewis,
King, John Glen, D.D. F.R.S.
Kipling, John, Esq.
Kippis, Andrew, D.D. F.R.S.
Ladbroke, Richard, Esq.
Langford, William, D.D.
Lafcelles, William, Esq.
Latham, William, Esq.
de Latre, Don Damafo, of Madrid.
Layard, Daniel Peter, M.D. F.R.S.
Leake, John Martin, Esq.
Lechmere, Edmund, Esq.
Letch, John, M.D. F.R.S.
Lettom, John Coskley, M.D. F.R.S.
Lever, Sir Ashton, knight, F.R.S.
Levy, Moses Isaac, Esq.
Long, Walter, Esq.
Loten, John Gideon, Esq. F.R.S.
Lloyd, John, Esq. F.R.S.
Mackworth, Sir Herbert, bart. F.R.S.
Maguire, William, Esq.
Manning, Owen, B.D. F.R.S.
Martin, Adam, Esq.
Masters, Robert, B.D.
Mellish, Charles, Esq.
Melville, Lieut. Gen. Robert, F.R.S.
Michell, Richard, Esq. F.R.S.
Milles, Jeremiah, Esq. F.R.S.
Minet, Daniel, Esq. F.R.S.
Mitford, William, Esq. F.R.S.
Montagu, Anthony viscount,
Morgan, David Walter, LL.D.
Morton, Charles, M.D. F.R.S.
Mottaux, John, Esq.
Mount-Edgcombe, George viscount,
Mulgrave, Constance John lord, F.R.S.
Mufgrave, Sir William, bart. F.R.S.
Mytton, Thomas, Esq.
Napier, Sir James, knight, F.R.S.
Nath, Treadway, D.D.
Nevill, Colmas, Esq.
Newborough, Thomas lord,
Noble, Mr. Mark,
Norfolk, Charles duke of, F.R.S.
North, Frederick lord, Knight of the Garter.
Northington, Robert earl of, Knight of the Thistle.
Norton, right hon. Sir Fletcher, knight, D.L.L. F.R.S.
Obrien, Sir Lucius, bart. F.R.S.
Ord, Craven, Esq.
Orde, Thomas, Esq. F.R.S.
Orme, Robert, Esq.
Palmerston, Henry viscount, F.R.S.
Palmer, William, Esq.
Parish, John, Esq.
Parry, John, Esq.
Peachey, John, Esq. F.R.S.
Pearkes, John, B.L.L.
Pearson, Samuel, B.L.L.
Pegge, Samuel, M.A.
Pembroke, George, Esq.
Pepys, Lucas, M.D.
Percival, Thomas, M.D. F.R.S.
Perry, Thomas, D.D. F.R.S.
Perrin, William, Esq. F.R.S.
Perry, George, Esq.
Peterborough, John lord bishop of,
Pettingal, John, D.D.
Pollard, William, Esq.
Portland, W. Henry duke of, F.R.S.
Pownall, John, Esq. F.R.S.
Pownall, Thomas, Esq. F.R.S.
Preston, Jacob, Esq.
Pringle, Sir John, bart. F.R.S.
Purkis, William, M.A.
Radnor, Jacob earl of, M.A.
Ramfay, Allan, Esq.
Rawlinson, Sir Walter, knight, F.R.S.
Reed, Isaac, Esq.
Reynardson, Samuel, Esq. F.R.S.
Reynolds, Hen. Revell, M.D.
Rhodes, Mr. William,
Richardson, John, Esq.
Rockingham, Charles marquis of, F.R.S.
Rogers, Charles, Esq. F.R.S.
Romney, Robert lord, F.R.S.
Rooke, Hayman, Esq.
Rose, John William, Esq.
Roy, Col. William, F.R.S.
de Salis, Henry Jerome, D.D. F.R.S.
Salvador, Joseph, Esq. F.R.S.
Saunders, William, M.D.
Schomberg, Ralph, M.D.
Seaforth, Kenneth earl of, F.R.S.
Selwyn, George Augustus, Esq.
Seward, William, Esq. F.R.S.
(The Remains of the last year.)

The Officers elected were,
President, The Earl of Leicester 62
Mr. King 37
Director, R. Gough, Esq.
W. Norris, M.A.
Secretaries, J. Brand, M.A.

mode of electing the council and officers for the year ensuing, pursuant to their charter when the following gentlemen were chosen. Of the old council continued: Earl of Leicester, John Brand, M.A. Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M.A. Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. Richard Gough, Esq. Anthony Hamilton, D.D. Samuel Lysons, Esq. John Topham, Esq. Thomas William Wright, M.A.

New council: Frederick Barnard, Esq. Sir William Burrell, Bart. Samuel Denne, M.A. Richard Farmer, D.D. Christopher Hawkins, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, John Peachy, Esq. William Southouse, Esq. Earl of Stamford, Joseph Windham, Esq.

Officers: Earl of Leicester, President; John Topham, Esq. Treasurer; Richard Gough, Esq. Director; John Brand, M.A. Secretary; Thomas William Wright, M.A. Secretary.

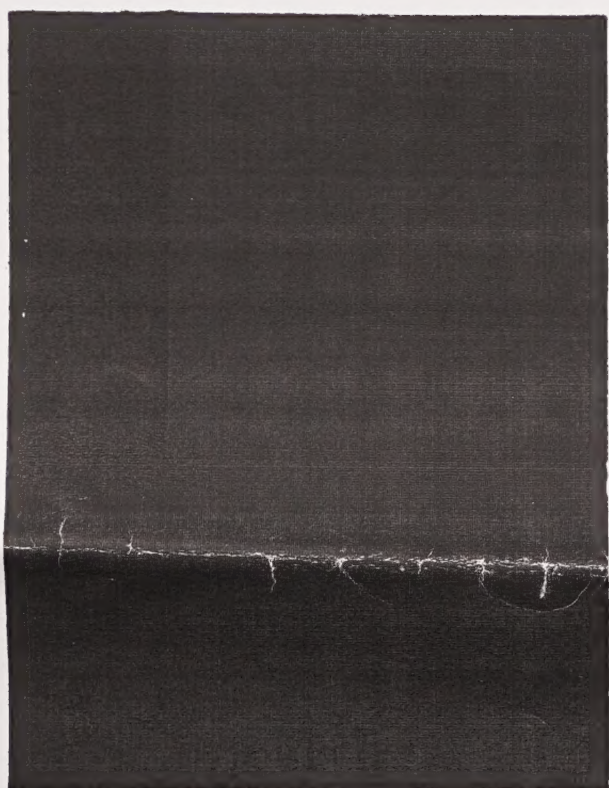
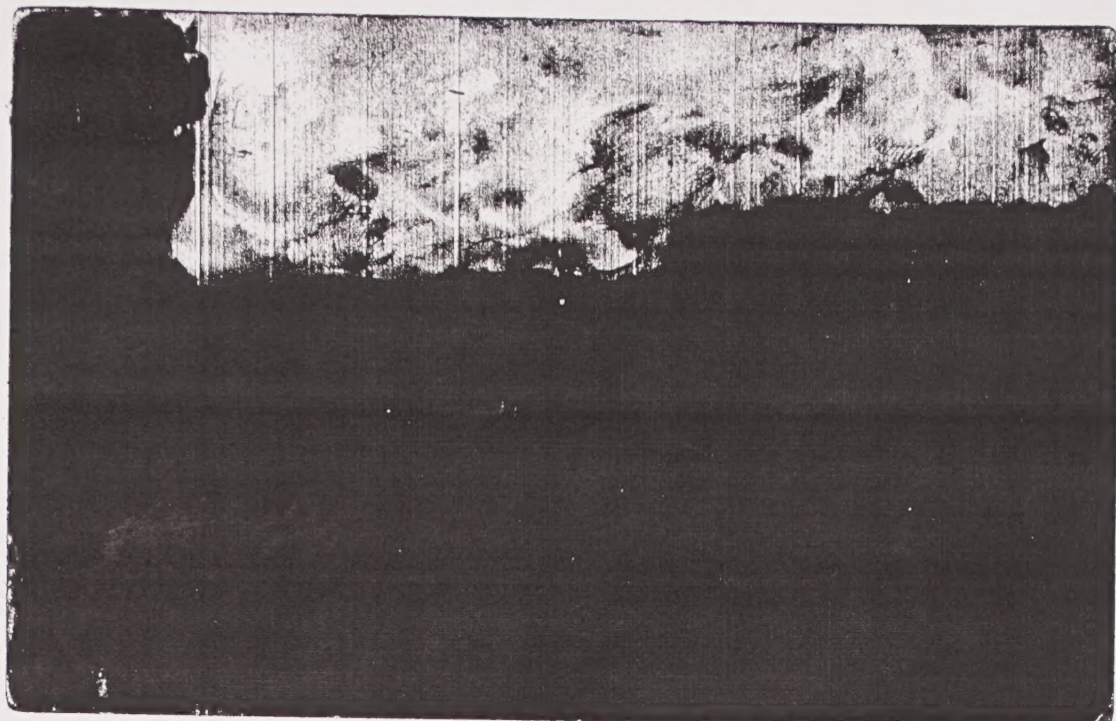
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List of the present Members of the Antiquarian Society. 261

List of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, continued from p. 223.
SEWELL, right hon. Sir T. knight, Master of the Rolls.
Shaw, George, M.A.
Shuckburgh, Sir George, bart. F.R.S.
Simpson, Colton, D.D.
Simpson, John, Esq.
Smith, John, D.D.
Smith, Sir John, bart. F.R.S.
Smyth, Francis, Esq.
Solly, Edward, Esq.
Southwell, William, Esq.
Southouse, Samuel, Esq.
Speed, Mr. Richard,
Spragg, Harvey, M.A.
Stamford, George Harry earl of,
Stanley, Edward, Esq. F.R.S.
Stanley, John Fleming, M.A.
Stebbing, Henry, D.D. F.R.S.
Stevens, George, Esq. F.R.S.
Stinton, George, D.D. F.R.S.
Stone, Francis, M.A.
Storer, Anthony, Esq.
Storer, Thomas, Esq.
Strachey, John, D.L.L.
Strange, John, Esq. F.R.S.
Strong, Thomas, Esq.
Strute, Samuel, Esq.
Stuart, hon. Frederick,
Stuart, James, Esq. F.R.S.
Surrey, Charles earl of, F.R.S.
Swinney, Sidney, D.D. F.R.S.
Taylor, John, Esq.
Thomas, Sir Edmund, bart.
Thorne, John, Esq.
Tickell, John, Esq.
Tunstall, Marmaduke, Esq. F.R.S.
Turnor, Edmund, jun. Esq.
Tutet, Mark Cephas, Esq.
Valtravers, Rodolph, Esq. F.R.S.
Vansittart, Robert, Esq. D.L.L.
Udny, Robert, Esq.
Upton, John, Esq. F.R.S.
Vyse, William, D.D.
Waddilove, Robert Darley, M.A.
Wake, Sir William, bart.
Walpole, hon. Thomas,
Walsh, John, Esq. F.R.S.
Waring, John, Esq.
Warren, Richard, M.D. F.R.S.
Watson, Thomas, B.D.
Warwick, George earl of, F.R.S.
Watson, Mr. Jonathan,
Watson, John, M.A.
Way, Benjamin, Esq. F.R.S.
Webb, Sir John, bart. F.R.S.
Webster, Sir Godfrey, bart.
Wegg, Samuel, Esq. F.R.S.
Weston, Charles, Esq.
Weston, Robert, Esq. F.R.S.
Whitaker, John, B.D.
White, William, M.D.
Wightwick, John, Esq.
Wilcocks, Joseph, Esq.
Willett, Ralph, Esq. F.R.S.
Willmot, right hon. Sir J. Eardley, knight.
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Windham, Joseph, Esq.
Wingfield, George, Esq.
Woide, Charles Godfrey, M.A.
Woodcock, John, D.D.
Winchester, hon. Brownlow lord bishop of,
Worrell, Jonathan, Esq.
Wright, Paul, D.D.
Wyndham, Henry Penruddocke, Esq.
Yorke, Philip, Esq.
Young, George, Esq.
Zachary, Mr. John.
Sedates Honorarii.
Ds. D'Anville.
Ds. Emilius Altieri, Princeps de Viano.
Ds. Johan. Bapt. Gaspar d'Anse de Villoufon.
Ds. Josephus Baretti.
Ds. — Barthelemy, R. S. S.
Ds. Franciscus Bartolozzi.
Ds. Francis Perez. Bayer.
Ds. Carol. Rinald. Berch.
Ds. Johan. Steph. Bernard, M.D.
Ds. Jacob. Jonas Biondini.
Ds. Johannes Bottari.
Ds. Dominic. Auguff. Bracci.
Ds. de Brequigny.
Ds. Joan. Andrea Paterno Castello.
Ds. Gabriel Lancillotto Castello.
Ds. Paulus Celestia.
Ds. Johan. Bapt. Cipriani.
Ds. Denis de la Coudraye.
Ds. Paulus de Demidoff.
Ds. Franciscus Maria Dolce, LL.D.
Ds. Salvator Ettore.
Ds. Pet. Nic. Fisenius, R. S. S.
Ds. Joan. Reinoldus Forster, F. R. S.
Ds. Martyn. Gerbertus, S. R. I.
Ds. Aloysius Gyraldi, M.D.
Ds. Edmundus Baro de Harold.
Ds. Christi. Gotlieb Heyne.
Ds. Ignatius Hugford.
Ds. Johannes Ithre.
Ds. Joannes Martelli, M.D. R. S. S.
Ds. Vincent. Martinelli, LL.D.
Ds. Turbervillius Needham, R. S. S.
Ds. Ludovicus Julius, Dux Nivernensis, et Don-
zianus, Par Gallia, R. S. S.
Ds. Jerem. Jacob. Oberlin.
Ds. Horatius Orlandus.
Ds. Camillus Paderni, R. S. S.
Ds. Ignatius Paterno, Princeps Biscariensis.
Ds. Johan. Philip, de Limbourg, M. D.
Ds. Anton. Panz.
Ds. Josephus Recupero.
Ds. Car. Frederic. Baro de Rudback.
Ds. Julius Carolus Schlaeger.
Ds. Fredericus Samuel Schmidt.
Ds. Jacobus a Sechlin.
Ds. Phil. Muzell Stofsch.
Ds. — Vettori.

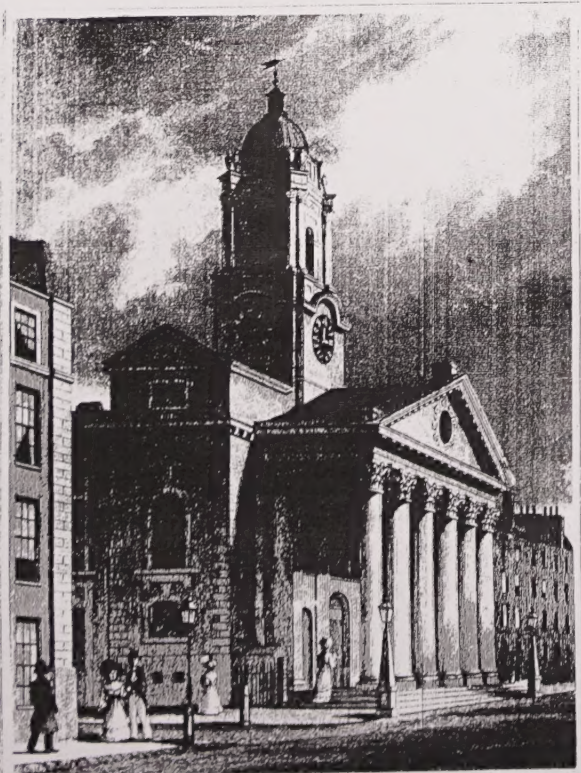
Lyth Bough being a member, Samuel Ireland having with his sister — does the account for 5 L. 3 s. 6 d. from the Antiquarian Society.



*James Hilder
Picture Dealer
11, Group Lane Lane.*

B. 1776-D. 1852

*James Hilder Born 1776
Died 1852. Photographed by
the writer from a pencil drawing
by John Hilder (B. 1811 D. 1839) in
the former's possession*



Engraved by The H. St. George's

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

James Hilder married Ann Nicholls



*Wm. Hy. Irele
aged 81*

named Mary Butcher & the result of this intimacy was a daughter also named Mary. When James returned to London the Mother & child followed after him - The Mother died shortly afterwards - & her daughter when old enough married a Mr Kirkwood (or of a somewhat similar name to Kirkwood) & emigrated with her husband either to America or Australia. Mary kept up a correspondence with her cousin Ann Terry & would commission her to buy things for her in England about £50 worth at a time, which were sent out to her. Her husband Mr ^{Kirkwood} Butcher made a large fortune abroad. This Mary was in appearance & manner exceeding like Anne Elizabeth Hilder her half sister.

James first started a Cabinet Makers business in Baldwins Gardens Grays Inn Lane & afterwards as a picture dealer at No 41 Grays Inn Lane, though he had retired from business many years before he removed from this house. Sage's Shop Fitting Manufactory now stands upon the site of this house, previously Sage had rented from J. Hilder the land at the back of the house where he erected a workshop. James taste for art was such, that he was considered one of the best judges of pictures & his opinion was much sought after.

Between June 1845 & July 1847 he removed into rooms at 71 Grays Inn Lane & again removed to the Holborn corner of Portpool Lane where he died - both these houses have been pulled down.

From about 1812 to 1834 he assisted his friend William Henry Ireland (the Shakesperian Fabricator) with money on various occasions. Ireland used to visit James' Hilder's house & when Ireland would speak of his fabrications in an exulting vein - Mrs Hilder (James 2nd wife) would smilingly reprove him for the deception, when he would reply that the very commentators who decried his literary ability - all believed the compositions to be Shakespeares own. Ann Elizabeth Hilder (James' daughter) has described Ireland to the writer as having a head & bust like that of the Roman Emperors & was an exceedingly well read man & a brilliant conversationalist. He would call Ann his little sweetheart - she being a little girl at the time. The last time she saw him was just before his death in 1835 when she accidentally met him in Brownlow St Holborn. His hair was white & he was wrapped in a red chaire (his usual outdoor garment). A miniature of Ireland used to lie upon James Hilder's desk - but all trace of it is lost, perhaps the one hanging in Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford upon Avon is the one in question of which the annexed is a copy. The wooden arm chair used by James all his life & also by Ireland occasionally on his visits - is still in the possession of the writer's father. Ireland speaks of James Hilder in his "Shaksperiana" published in 1827 Page 20 of the Preface - as follows

"Multiplication of Shakspeare Portraits - Zincke, whose inventive genius on the subject of Shakspeare never lies dormant, upon one occasion became possessed of a picture containing the portraits of a whole family, which he purchased of Mr Hilder, a picture dealer in Grays-Inn-Lane. Some months after, when the latter called upon Zincke, our artist placed the identical canvas before Mr Hilder, who did not call to mind his former property on account of the artist having transmogrified every physiognomy from those of the pope & mamma, to the last of the progeny, into so many Shakspeares. Whether this family of Bords was ever sold, has not come to the writer's knowledge."

About July 1829 James exchanged a picture of Venus by Titian, with a member of a large Brewery firm named Henry Farley Wyatt of 8 Portland Terrace Primrose Hill Road. This exchange consisted of 3 Houses in William Street ^{Barnet Hill Road} Portland Town value about £1000 - it did not include the fixtures for which James paid Mr Wyatt £79. In consequence of a paragraph appearing in the Newspaper that a noted brewer had given an immense sum for a pretended Titian's Venus - James Hilder brought on action for libel against the Editor & gained the case. The Judge remarked that Mr Hilder was not